The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. | CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860. | NUMBER 162

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Terms of the Press and Tribune:
Daily delivered in city, by carrier, per year ... $6.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months ... 3.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... [illegible]
Weekly, single subscriber ... [illegible]
Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW.

The large extra edition of the Press and Tribune which we printed containing our Annual Review, is nearly exhausted. We shall have ready in a few days a pamphlet edition of the Review, which will be for sale at the counting room and at the newsrooms.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The European news this morning, though without startling features, has great interest to all who have been observant of the progress of the Italian question. If popular sentiment is worth anything on the Continent, the right of Italy to govern herself in her own way, seems to be already assured. But it is too much to expect that the Congress about to meet to make a definite settlement and treaty, will permit any arrangements not devised for the benefit of the governing classes. But any change is for the better; and it is possible that out of the complications of the present may grow a good, sound and vigorous constitutional government, in which the Pope and his priests will have no share.

CONGRESS.

The usual routine was gone through with yesterday in the House of Representatives—two or three hours' debate and then a vote—with the same result as on the previous day—Sherman lacking three votes of an election. When this folly will end, the foggy future can only determine. The Republicans, who are proud to see, show no signs of flinching, but come up to the work, when a vote is reached, with steady, unbroken ranks, while the twisting and squirming of the Democracy and its allies affords the strongest evidence of the false and untenable position which they occupy.

The New York Times.

The New York *Times*, politically the most thoroughly detestable of all American journals, not excepting the New York *Observer* even, publishes its Prospectus in our advertising columns this morning. Aside from its proclivities to the bogus Democracy, the *Times* is a first class paper; especially is it enterprising, indefatigable in its news department, in the conduct of which it has quite eclipsed the once brisk and zealous but now lazy *Herald*. Here the *Times* is without a superior. What further it promises to become, the Prospectus will tell.

Mr. Ichabod Codding.

It will not be necessary to say to those who understand that the Chicago *Times* never tells the truth of a political foe, and rarely of anybody, that Mr. Ichabod Codding *did not* speak at the Mechanics' Institute Hall on Wednesday evening last, as stated by that sheet. For the information of those who are not in the above secret, we make the correction.

Cook County National Democratic Convention.

The Cook County National Democratic Convention assembled at the Recorder's Court Room, in the city of Chicago, at 2 o'clock P. M. January 6th, 1860, and was called to order by Isaac Cook, upon whose motion Col. J. S. Speed was called to the Chair, and Stephen T. Hosmer was appointed Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents of the Convention:

Daniel Martin, J. R. Porter, Wm. Hanshell, Jas. O'Conner, and Michael O'Shaughnessy.

On motion, the Secretary called the roll of delegates elected to this Convention, when the following gentlemen answered and took their seats within the bar of the house.

Chicago—

1st Ward.—Thos. Heyne, C. Kannouse, H. S. Fitch, F. H. Kales, Isaac Cook, H. E. Morton and B. F. Strother.

2d Ward.—Thos. Shirley, Ezra J. Higgings, Turney S. Gilbert, James S. Speed, H. Manahan, James W. Pendry, S. Morton Gilbert.

3d Ward.—Jacob Newsome, G. M. Ayres, J. F. L. Devoe, George C. Strother, Ed. Stratton, Thomas Wright, James Kelley and George Kendall.

4th Ward.—Ira Wright, M. Towrey, Samuel Thomas, Edward Cameron, J. C. Allwright, Lewis Edmunds, P. F. Hale and G. Hanston.

5th Ward.—Hiram Nye, C. L. Watkins, C. Jackson, C. A. DuMoulin, C. W. Andruss, M. O'Shaughnessy, C. B. Smith, A. H. Bodman, David Kreigh.

6th Ward.—James O'Brien, Wm. Berl, P. Smith, John O'Brien, T. Swan, Bennett Sherman, W. Brennen, James Fitzpatrick, A. J. Butler and Henry Butler.

7th Ward.—J. J. O'Sullivan, M. W. Hogan, D. J. McDonald, August Fay, John Madden, P. Connerton, James O'Conner, John O'Leary, T. Corcoran, Morris Crane.

8th Ward.—Samuel Ashton, B. R. Knapp, A. P. Sharp, Geo. Grosvenor, Patrick Higgins, Frederick Hoffman, James Lowe, Wm. B. Snowhook, Stephen Hosmer.

10th Ward.—J. R. Bowen, F. H. Broades, C. Schlinker, Jacob Lenk, W. Hanschell, A. Schott, Nicholas Mowrer, M. Kraig, John Riley, Jas. Mackey, James Clowry, Patrick Lynch, Wm. Holland, Morris Flynn.

Palatine—L. C. Keeler, Daniel Martin.

Barrington—John Jackson, Chas. Wollott, B. H. Abbott, John M. Porter.

Wheeling—Ira Woodford.

On motion of Mr. Cook, a committee of five were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The chair appointed the following: Isaac Cook, Thos. Shirley, J. J. O'Sullivan, Sam'l Ashton and A. P. Sharp.

After being absent a short time the Committee returned and made the following report, and on motion of Mr. Hosmer the resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the National Democracy of Cook county, hereby renew our pledge of attachment to the principles, and reiterate our intention to support the time-honored usages of the National Democratic party, and that we adhere to and stand by the Cincinnati Platform as laid down and interpreted by the present administration, and the National Democracy in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That the administration of James Buchanan has commanded our warmest approbation; and we hereby tender to the President of the United States our thanks for the faithful manner in which he has carried out, in the conduct of his administration, the principles of democracy as expounded and practiced by the Fathers of our Republic.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of Cook county take this occasion to repudiate all sympathy with, and to express their detestation of, the heresies of Squatter Sovereignty, as originally enunciated, or more recently laid down in the Harper's Manifesto, and hereby declare them contrary to the Constitution of the Union, the decision of the Supreme Court, and at war with the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the late exhibition at "Harper's Ferry," of the legitimate results of the "higher law irrepressible conflict" doctrines of the Black Republican party, has increased our love for Democratic principles, and impressed us with the demoralizing effect of the slightest departure from their teachings, which inculcate submission to the Constitution and laws of our country, and respect for the rights of our fellow-citizens.

A committee of five from the city and the delegation from the country were appointed to nominate delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention at Springfield, on the 10th inst. The Chair appointed the following: Isaac Cook, Thos. Shirley, Wm. Hanshell, Peter Connorton, Jacob Newsome, John Jackson, Chas. Wollett, B. H. Abbott, J. M. Porter, L. C. Keeler, Daniel Martin and Ira Woodford.

The committee reported the following names, and on motion of Col. Hosmer, the report was unanimously adopted.

Delegates—Isaac Cook, Thos. Shirley, H. S. Fitch, Thos. Hoyne, B. F. Strother, A. P. Sharp, F. H. Kales, L. S. Fitch, J. H. Cutting, Jacob Newsome, [illegible], James Lowe, Jabez B. Hayward, Stephen Hosmer, C. A. DuMoulin, Owen McCarthy, J. J. O'Sullivan, J. H. Clark, Wm. Hanshell, Ira Woodford, G. Irwin, W. W. Osgood, John M. Porter, D. J. McDonald, Michael O'Shaughnessy, Jas. Jackson, [illegible].

After a motion to adjourn made by Isaac Cook, three cheers were called for in honor of the President and the Democratic Administration, which were given with a will.

Two Southern Items.

Southern Armory.—Resolutions were adopted in the House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 26th ult., requesting the Governor to confer with the Executive of the several Southern States on the plan of establishing a Southern armory, and in the event of their not agreeing, that he shall appoint some suitable person or persons to make inquiries and estimates for such an establishment in Georgia—all the information to be laid before the next General Assembly, "to maintain our equal and undeniable rights in the Union, if we can, and out of it if we must."

A writer in the Georgia *Constitutionalist* is out in favor of rescinding the three fifths rule and basing representation in Congress *per capita* on *all* the slaves in the Southern States, and declares, that the South should not be satisfied, unless this be done *right away*. He is also out in favor of a new fugitive slave law, making the Federal Treasury responsible for the value of the fugitive, if not recovered, of a revenue tariff upon such articles only as were used North and South, and of a federal law allowing masters to carry their slaves into every State of the Union and to keep them there if they choose to stay.

THE CITY.

☞ Remember the "Haymakers" at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening.

Dissolution, &c.—See announcement of Messrs. Zinkeisen & Haarbleicher in another column.

Helper's Impending Crisis.—A fresh lot just received and for sale by Bamford & Baldwin, No. 13 Lake street.

Young Men's Association.—Horace Greeley will deliver the next lecture before the Young Men's Association, on the 19th inst.

Assault.—John Becker and Philip Hill gave special bail yesterday to answer to a charge of assault.

Held to Bail.—Mrs. O'Mara was held to bail yesterday in $100 to answer to the charge of stealing Mistress Duffy's shawl. It will be remembered she was too poor [illegible] drink to be put on her examination yesterday.

Fire.—On Thursday night an alarm of fire was caused in that vicinity of the South Division by the taking fire of a wooden tenement on Michigan Avenue below Old street. It was extinguished with small loss by the residents in that vicinity.

☞ The *Times* waxes very jolly over the "Sherman sell." And yet that concern was among the sold, and in common with its friends, then in Convention at Springfield, had a horrible scare. It was not until 11 o'clock P. M. that it dared to feel "out of the woods," and begin to arrange a crow for its morning issue.

Any Port in a Storm.—Frank Conley, whose weather beaten craft has been seen over and half seas over in water and whiskey-and-water made a pathetic appeal yesterday to be admitted to Mr. Justice's class in mineralogy. He was accommodated as every way qualified. Frank's friends may address him at Bridewell.

Fire on South Clark Street.—The Fire Department were called out about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning by an alarm proceeding from a fire discovered in a small hat and cap store on South Clark street near Van Buren. A few pails of water, however, readily extinguished the flames.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church Edifice.—We notice that the edifice of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on Fulton street, once burned in the great fire and again blown down in the gale, is being as rapidly rebuilt as the vicissitudes of the season will allow. The walls are up, and the roof nearly covered.

☞ Attention is called to the closing sale of Hotel Furniture by Gilbert & Sampson, corner of Wabash avenue and South Water street this morning. A large quantity of rich Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, Damask Curtains, &c., will be sold. Also all the Knives, Forks, and Spoons, Butter Knives and Hardware. This is positively the last day of sale.

The Chicago Lead Works.—We are glad to notice that the Chicago Lead Works of E. W. Blatchford & Co., on the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, destroyed during the great fire in the West Division, are once more in operation. They will only turn out lead pipe during the winter, but re-commence early in the spring the manufacture of sheet lead.

Musical Soiree at the Richmond.—We learn that a Musical Soiree, for the benefit of Mr. Le Clerque will take place at the Richmond House on the evening of Friday, the 13th inst., comprising a grand concert, supper and ball. The best talent of the city have been engaged to make the musical feature of the highest merit.

A Long Tramp Through the Wilderness.—Capt. Jack Wilson, of steamer Lady Elgin, arrived in this city last evening, and is stopping at the Richmond House. Capt. Wilson left Copper Harbor, where the Lady Elgin is frozen in, and walked the whole distance to Warsaw, Wis., about 320 miles, occupying 21 days in accomplishing the journey.

Temperance Meeting.—We are requested to state J. E. Cone, Esq., will deliver an address on Temperance at the Methodist Church, on Desplaines street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion a Temperance Society will be formed for active service in that portion of the city.

The Christian Times.—We have before noticed that the *Christian Times*, the able organ of the Baptist denomination in the North west, comes out with the New Year in a new dress and enlarged. We are glad to witness such tokens of prosperity. It has a circulation of some seven or eight thousand, and is one of the best and handsomest religious weeklies in the Northwest.

☞ That irrepressibly flunkey sheet, Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization, comes out with a comic sketch of Columbia waking up to the fact of her boys (the representatives of the North and South) kicking up a row. True to the spaniel like instincts of the Harpers, the boys of the South are all nice lads, diligently studying the "Constitution," all the trouble apparently springing from the highly injurious and pestiferous North.

Not Angelic.—A youth named George Angel, upon whom, however, a close examination failed to develop any traces of wings, or indeed any trait imputed to those of his name, was in yesterday's Police Court, charged with poverty, shiftlessness and a propensity to haunt saloons and low places. He is suspected of thievish practices, and to keep him out of harm's way, he was made an angel visitant to Bridewell for one month.

State Temperance Convention.—The First Anniversary of the Illinois State Temperance Union will be held at Bloomington on Wednesday, the first day of February. All friends of Temperance are earnestly invited to be present. Addresses may be expected from the following gentlemen: Bishop Simpson, of Evanston; Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Galesburg; President Reed, of Shurtleff College; Judge Robbins, of Springfield; Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Joliet; Prof. S. C. Bartlett and Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago. A large Convention is expected.

Ministry at Large.—A man who has seven children, and no end of poverty, a stranger, and friendless in our city, wants work at any honest job, for any price. He has hunted the city over and over for work; is a willing and capable man. He is from New York State.

We have three other good men—German and American—who want work also. Several Irish women who want housework; and three boys, 10 to 14 years of age, who want places in town or country. Apply to Robert Collyer, 169 Randolph street, up stairs.

Dog Case.—The only completed police case yesterday was decision by Justice Milliken on a *habeas corpus in rem dorg*. The canine was a liver colored pointer claimed under the fugitive act by Mr. Thomson, of Thomson & Alston, but holden by a saloon keeper. Property was proven and the pointer's points pointedly pointed out, whereupon the plaintiff made his point and got his pointer, and per contra the saloon-keeper missing his point was disappointed and lost the pointer, for which he said he paid ten dollars. That is just the price of his lesson not to buy canines from strangers.

The Soiree of Mrs. Bostwick and her Pupils.—The elements were unkindly last night to an occasion looked forward to with much pleasure by many of our citizens. Despite however the rain, and the slippery and dangerous walking, an audience very respectable in numbers, and the very best and most appreciative of our concert goers, passed a charming evening at Metropolitan Hall, thanks to the excellent entertainment set forth by Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick and her young lady pupils, assisted by well-known amateurs. We have no intention of particularizing, but may say of the soiree as a whole, that passage money has been expended on vocalists from the East, and from abroad, who have charmed our audiences less than the home talent of last evening. The whole was infinitely creditable to Mrs. Bostwick and to her fair pupils.

A SICKLES AFFAIR ON THE WEST SIDE.

A Husband Shoots his Wife's Paramour.

Yesterday afternoon the Sheriff's office and vicinity was thrown into excitement by the sudden and disturbed entrance of a young man, a German, who demanded to be taken into custody, saying he had killed a man, and adding, "*It's another Sickles case.*" The self-accuser was of good appearance and intelligence, and gave his name as August Williams. After hearing his story, he was informed that he could only be admitted to the jail by proper process, when he eagerly asked to be put in the way of securing the same. W. H. Eddy, who was standing by, thereupon accompanied the man to Justice DeWolf's office, where, upon his own showing, a mittimus was duly made out, and Williams' further request to see a lawyer complied with, when John Lyle King, Esq., became his counsel.

From what we can learn of the affair, and by means of a visit to the locality where the tragedy took place, we are able to present the following particulars. August Williams and Charles Kaufkolz have been partners in the milk business in a small way. Between the two, however, had sprung up a difficulty which ended their connections. Williams, two years ago, married a young countrywoman of his, Mary Deutsch, whose parents reside in this city. The union seems to have been marked with affection at the outset on the part of the husband, but the pair have not lived happily. At one time time he sent her home to her mother, with the request that she would learn her daughter to do house-work, engaging to pay her board which he did. The wife returned to her husband sometime after, promising to do better duty as a house-keeper.

Previous to her return to her mother, Williams had suspected some intimacy between his partner in the milk trade and his partner connubial, and this same cause of jealousy was revived upon her coming back to his home. The pair have a child six months old, of which Williams was very fond, and often begged his wife, for the sake of their little one, to be more circumspect. A short time since she again went home to her parents to stay.

Kaufkolz has been a low worthless fellow, and latterly very dissipated. Between himself and Williams there had been no outbreak. On Thursday evening the former was on a high spree at the rooms he occupied at 41 Owen-st. He took off his coat suddenly, and some loose papers were scattered upon the floor. Williams was present, and without other than a friendly purpose collected the papers, and was about to return them, when he caught sight of his wife's name on one of them, and contrived to retain possession of it. He read it over and found it a full confession of his wife's infidelity, and her acceptance of a proposition from Kaufkolz to elope. The letter was a copy of the original, which the now enraged husband demanded of his wife yesterday. After some hesitation she burst into tears and made a full confession of her guilt.

Williams procured a large old-fashioned, horseman's pistol, loaded it heavily with powder and buckshot, and went to No. 41 Owen street about half past twelve o'clock. He knocked at the door, which was opened by his destined victim, when Williams placed the muzzle of the weapon to Kaufkolz's right side just above the left breast and fired. The wounded man struggled with his assailant, when Williams clubbed his heavy pistol and struck him over the head, cutting the scalp open in a frightful wound.

All this took place without a word exchanged on either side. Williams then dropped his pistol, went to the house of his father-in-law, on Gurley street, there embraced his child with much emotion, saying, "I shall never see you again." He then came down to the jail as already narrated.

Williams converses readily about the affair, which he justifies, and indeed seems to place in so exact a parallel to the Sickles' case, that it is apparent he has studied it as a precedent. He says he "took the precaution to leave that letter" with his brother, a druggist on State near Twelfth street, which is "all he wants to clear him."

The wounded man, Kaufkolz, lies in a very critical condition, at apartments to which he has been removed on Canal street. He complained last evening of suffering much both from his head and chest, both being deemed dangerous wounds. His face and neck are completely filled with powder, so near was the muzzle when the pistol was discharged.

The case as regards Williams will remain as at present, pending the result of the injuries of Kaufkolz.

Sad Casualty.—A Man Run Over on the Chicago & Rock Island R. R.—A sad accident happened on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, on Thursday night, a man being run over and killed, a few miles below this city, by the mixed train on that road due here at 8 o'clock P. M.

Coroner James held an inquest yesterday, by which the facts were fully developed, and the employees of the Company fully exonerated from all blame. Deceased was a single man, named Michael Somas, and residing with a sister near the Junction. He has been in the business of dealing in cattle in a small way, and, on the afternoon in question, had purchased four head—two cows and their calves—which he was driving home.

Just as the train reached the crossing, the engineer saw a cow dart in front of the engine. Immediately a man appeared, making hurried attempts to push the animal off the track. The evening was quite light, but evidently the man miscalculated his distance or the speed of the train, for it was too late to prevent his being struck by the engine and thrown to one side. He was picked up dead, a fatal blow having fallen upon his head.

It is said deceased had a brother killed on a railroad in Ohio some time since. He had himself been working on a railroad up to that time, but immediately left the employ, and has since cherished and expressed an unconquerable dread of railroad accidents, from which however he has met his own fate.

The Ottawa Rescuers—Motion to Quash the Indictment Overruled—James Stout Gives Bail.—The arguments on the motion to quash the indictment in the Ottawa Rescue Cases were made in the United States Court yesterday, by Messrs. Larned, Goodwin and Arnold, on behalf of the defence, and by U. S. Dist. Attorney Fitch for the prosecution.

It will be remembered that the defence claimed that the negro, James Gray, was presumed to be a free man; that he could be arrested only in one of four ways; 1st. By the claimant in person without process. 2d. By an attorney or agent duly authorized by written acknowledgment. 3d. By a Marshal or a Deputy Marshal with a warrant duly issued upon oath of claimant. 4th. By a person specially appointed by a Commissioner. It was moved therefore to quash the first and fourth counts because it does not allege that Isaac N. Albright was an agent of Phillips, by power of Attorney, the claimant, authorized to arrest; and the second and third because it does not allege that Albright was a deputy Marshal authorized to arrest.

The Court sustained the motion as to the first and fourth, and overruled it as to the second and third.

James Stout, one of the citizens in custody gave bail in $1,500. The other two were, at their own request, returned to the jail. They are being urged by their friends to take the bail offered.

Bus Driver Arrested.—The public are only interested in the Randolph street omnibus vs. car controversy to the extent their lives, liberty and pursuit of happiness be not interfered with. The quarrel of late has, however, invaded these rights, and on Thursday night another of the 'bus drivers was arrested for needlessly hindering the progress of a car. He gave special bail.

The Odell Team.—George A. Johnson of Blue Island identifies the team used by Odell and Pine, now in custody, as his property stolen from him a few nights since. A charge of horse stealing is thus piled on their other transgressions.

The Weather—Season Matters—Mayor Haines' Proclamation.—On Thursday night the weather moderated during a snow-fall, which turned to rain, but so near the freezing point as to congeal where it fell, and the whole town yesterday morning was frosted like a bride cake. Every exposed surface was sheeted in transparent ice. Pedestrianism was only accomplished under difficulties yesterday. The sleighs, however, skimmed merrily about on the best basis furnished this season.

The snow-and-ice-covered sidewalks deserve the immediate attention of citizens, to further and incite which notice, the following is in point. It will be rigidly enforced, we hope, and all interested will do well to "take up the *shovel and the hoe*."

PROCLAMATION.

Mayor's Office, Chicago, Jan. 4, 1860.

The owners and occupants of lots fronting on streets where there are sidewalks, are hereby notified that the provisions of section 13, article 2, chapter 83 of the revised ordinances will be enforced. Said section provides that the occupant of each and every tenement or building in the city fronting upon any street, the sidewalk of which is plank, stone or brick, or the owner of any unoccupied lot fronting as aforesaid, shall clean said walks of snow and ice by 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and cause the same to be kept clear, or be subject to a fine of two dollars and costs, and a like penalty of two dollars and costs for every twelve hours such sidewalk shall remain so encumbered after notice from the Mayor and Aldermen, or any police officer.

John C. Haines, Mayor.

☞ Range of the thermometer for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph, corner Canal street, Chicago:

DATE.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 31	17*	7*	9*
Sunday, Jan'y 1	16*	8*	5*
Monday, " 2	20*	13*	10*
Tuesday, " 3	19	27	22
Wednesday, " 4	10	10	6
Thursday, Dec. 5	6*	14	13
Friday, " 6	25	33	39

*Below zero.

Accident on the Horse Cars.—One of the hostlers of the City Railway Co., had his foot run over on Thursday, while getting off the *front end* of a State street car while the same was in motion. A dangerous practice for anybody. Dr. G. A. Hahn was called to attend to the case, and thinks that he may possibly save the limb, although it is somewhat doubtful.

☞ Attention is called to the closing sale of Hotel Furniture by Gilbert & Sampson, corner of Wabash Avenue and South Water street, this morning. A large quantity of rich Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, and Damask Curtains will be sold. Also, all the Knives, Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives and Plated Ware. This will positively be the last day of sale.

Accident.—We learn that on Thursday Mr. William D. Anderson, in the employ of the Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Co., while driving through South Wells street, was thrown out of his buggy by his horse taking fright, breaking two of his ribs and otherwise severely bruising him.

Messrs. Editors:—The colored citizens of Chicago, held a festival in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, on Wednesday evening last, for the benefit of the suffering families, caused by the Harper's Ferry tragedy. The orators of the occasion were H. F. Douglass and the Rev. Robt. Collyer. Both speakers did ample justice to the heroes of that memorable event.

The net proceeds of the occasion were sixty-eight dollars, as reported by the principal actors, the following ladies:

Mrs. H. Ford Douglass, President.
" Theodore Sterrett, Secretary.
" H. O. Wagoner, Treasurer.
" Lewis Douglass,
" John Crisp,
" John White, } Committee.
" J. C. Watson,
" Steel.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Zouave Segars.—J. G. Oakley's No. 54, Clark street. ja6-2w

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

Furniture.—The dealers all complain that Marsh Bros., 106 Lake street, sell too low. We have no doubt they do sell low, but they sell for nothing but cash, and can afford it. ja6 2t

☞ Coal Oils at 85 cents ₽ gallon. Kerosene and other Oils in proportion, at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark St. ja6-2w

Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Also Machines for Tailoring and Leather Sewing, at 66 Lake street. See advertisement. de10-1m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Prof. Godman, of the Northwestern University, will preach at the 1st M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, Sabbath at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor at 7 P. M.

—Rev. W. F. Stewart, will preach at the Indiana Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Indiana Avenue and Ringgold Place, on Sabbath at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. Prof. Godman at night.

—Mr. E. V. Wilson, of Boston, will lecture on Spiritualism at the Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. At the conclusion of the evening lecture he will delineate character through spirit influence and nervo-magnetic law.

—Rev. Raymond H. Seeley, late Pastor of the American Chapel of Paris, will preach morning and evening in the Third Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

—Preaching to-morrow, by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon street.

—Rev. M. Tuttle, City Missionary, stands much in need of second hand clothing for the poor. By all means help him to make the unfortunate decent to go to church, and also remember the ragged and barefoot children, who cannot go to Sunday School.

—St. Barnabas' Mission, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, Rev. E. B. Tuttle in charge. Service on Sunday morning at half past ten. Sunday School at half past nine. Seats free.

—Lectures to young men will be resumed in Christ Church, Carville, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, Jan. 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Baptist Meyer, pastor of St. Joseph Church, assisted by Rev. Arnold Damen, pastor of Church of the Holy Family, ORRIN J. ROSE and BARBARA DIVERSY, daughter of Col. M. Diversy, all of this city.

DIED.

On Friday morning, Mr. THOMAS ELLIS, aged 38 years. A native of London.

Funeral from his late residence, corner North Wells and Hills streets, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

On Friday morning, Jan. 6th, MILDRED LARRABEE, only child of Henry and Elizabeth C. Tucker, aged 9 months and 18 days.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FILL UP YOUR LIBRARIES
At Less than New York and Boston WHOLESALE PRICES.
D. B. COOKE & CO., BOOKSELLERS,
No. 111.....Lake Street.....No. 111
Being determined to close out all of their MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, and having discontinued their auction sales, now offer for a few days,
BOOKS AT A DISCOUNT OF ONE-HALF THE USUAL BOOKSTORE PRICES,
AS FOLLOWS:

$10.00	BOOKS WILL BE SOLD AT	$5.00
8.00	"	4.00
6.00	"	3.00
5.00	"	2.50
3.00	"	1.50
2.50	"	1.25
2.00	"	1.00
1.50	"	75c.
1.25	"	63c.
1.00	"	50c.
50c.	"	25c.

☞ This is a rare chance for Gift Enterprise Men. Call before they are all gone.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

CATALOGUES, CONSTITUTIONS, SERMONS, ADDRESSES, REPORTS, And all kinds Pamphlet Work handsomely printed at Press and Tribune Job Printing Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Having secured the services of a first-class Wood Engraver, we shall be glad to receive the orders of our friends for any thing in his line. Prices VERY moderate. Press and Tribune Job Printing Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, Truck Covers, Flags, Banners of all descriptions, Hoops Spikes, Rigging, Mattresses Fitted to Stores, &c., [illegible]. Work Shop, over Stafford & Colburn, Ship Chandlers, 124 and 126 South Water street, Chicago. Pike's Peak Tents on hand.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 53 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West. ja7-1d54-7

TO RENT.—The Residence of A. J. Brown, No. 113 Wolcott street, on corner of Ontario. Possession given immediately. E. W. WHIPPLE.

LOST.—On Tuesday last between Ontario street and Harmon Court, a Mink Fur Victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 103 Michigan avenue, or at 191 South Water street. ja7x2t

LOST.—Lost on Friday forenoon, Jan. 6th, near the corner Buhat, corner Jackson and Aberdeen streets, a Fur Victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the house of Rev. W. W. Patton, corner of West Washington and Elizabeth streets. ja7-b383-1t

BOARDING.—Wanted a Small Furnished Room, with Board, in a private family, or where there are but a few boarders. Reference exchanged. Address Box 1538. ja7x2t

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, at No. 167 North Clark Street. Terms, $2.75 per week; Day Board, $2.50 per week. One good room, unfurnished; suitable for a gentleman and his lady, will be rented moderately.

WANTED.—To Exchange a Desirable Residence in the City of Peoria, Illinois, centrally located, for a stock of Dry Goods. This property is worth $2,500. Will take an additional amount of one-third of the value of this property in goods and pay cash for same for a fair stock of goods. Address "Exchange," Care Box 213, Peoria, Ill. ja7-3w

WANTED.—A Partner with a Cash Capital of four or five thousand dollars in a Manufacturing Establishment in this city doing a good business; or would receive the above amount on good city property for a term of five years. Address "Manufacturer," Care Box 182 Post Office. ja7x3t

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—A choice article in 25 and 50 pound Sacks. For sale by GEORGE W. PERKINS & CO., 24 Market street. ja7-b879-1w

NEW METHOD FOR THE MELODEON and other Instruments of the Organ Class, selected mainly from "Zundel's Melodeon Instructor," to which is added, a collection of the Most Popular Songs of the Day, and a variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. Price, $1.00. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston. ja7-b376-1t

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.** This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK ja7-1m 124 Lake street.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO Gas Light and Coke Company, Jan. 5th, 1860. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Monroe street, on Monday, January 9th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time the annual report will be read, and an election held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year. By order of the Board, JAMES K. BURTIS, Sec'y. ja7x2t

☞ **Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.**
THE MOTHER'S HOPE.
Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboges,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, ja7-1m 124 Lake street.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.—C. B. Dupee's Celebrated Sugar Cured Hams are now ready and for sale by all first class Grocers and Provision Dealers generally. None genuine without Brand. Office 37 State st. [ja7-1b77-1w] C. B. DUPEE.

☞ **Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral** Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by ja7-1m JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, at the Association Hall, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take action on certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, concerning Membership and Directors. By order, F. P. WOOD, Sec'y. ☞ Times and Staats Zeitung copy. ja7-b331-2w

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS	FANCY GOODS AND Toilet Articles.
Requiring Presents, Will find every variety of chaste, rich and elegant fancy goods, at J. D. PARK'S Bazaar of Fancy, 124 Lake street. Also, elegant Bridal and Party Fans, in pearl sticks, painted parchment backs: Pearl Sticks in white cherry, blue and painted silk; Sandal Wool, in silk, linen and paper. Hair Pins, in coral and gold; blue and gold, pearl and gold. Fancy Combs, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Head Dresses, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Tuck Combs, in steel, shell inlaid in gold. Steel Buckles, Slides, Belt Clasps and Bracelets. Purses with Chains in Berlin Wire, in Velvet and Florentine Sets, in Ivory, in Leather, in Shell, in Pearl richly carved. Garters in White Cherry, Drab and Blue Silk, with bows and rosettes, in kid, buck, linen and velvet embroidery, Satchels, Bags, Cabas, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Necessaries, Tablets, etc., etc. J. D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street.	I shall soon open, in connection with my general patent medicine business, a stock of fine toilet articles, fancy goods, and Perfumery, at 124 Lake street, comprising a large assortment, as follows: Lubin's Extracts, Cologne, Pomades for the Hair, Ivory Combs, Buffalo, shell, and Tuck Combs; hair, hat, teeth, nail, clothes and flesh Brushes; Port Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Money Belts, Port Folios, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, for ladies; Card Cases, Souvenirs, Needle Cases, Perfume Boxes, Ivory Tablets, Coral Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets, Hair Pins, fancy Head Dresses, Hand Mirrors, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters; Theatre and Liquid Rouge, Meen Fun, Infant Powder, English and French fancy perfumed Soaps. Most of the above articles are of my own importation, and will be offered at very low prices. Remember the place. JOHN D. PARK, (Suc. to Bolles, Smith & Co.) ja7 124 Lake street.

Spalding's Glue,
Spalding's Glue,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. 360 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Rail road Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connect at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wm. st. New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-1y

New Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
An Independent Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The NEW YORK TIMES is the youngest of the daily newspapers of the City of New York. The first number was issued on the 18th of September, 1851,—so that it has only just completed the eighth year of its publication. But it has already become one of the most widely known and most firmly established daily journals of the United States. Its circulation is quite as large as that of any other daily of its class in the City of New York,—and in reputation for enterprise, energy, and reliability, it may fairly challenge comparison with any other newspaper in the country.

The TIMES is wholly and entirely INDEPENDENT in its discussion of all topics of public interest. It does not deny or doubt the importance or necessity of Political Parties to the proper management of public affairs,—for all experience shows that in every Constitutional Government party divisions and party contentions are essential to the preservation of public liberty, and to the vigorous and responsible conduct of the Administration. But while it does not quarrel with party organizations, it declines to be their instrument. Party organs are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently influential already. Every party and every faction has its representatives and retained advocates in the Newspaper Press. The great majority of the journals of the United States are directly connected with the party organizations of the country—representing their principles, seeking the promotion of their ends, echoing their wishes, publishing news and speeches, with comments only in their interest—and being conducted and managed merely as agents for the accomplishment of party purposes. They have, therefore, no higher authority and no stronger claim to confidence and respect than the parties they represent. As a general thing they are read mainly by that portion of the public who concur with them in opinion; and, as their statements are always more or less colored by their sentiments and wishes, they command very little attention, and still less influence, beyond the immediate circle of their own partisans.

The TIMES asserts for JOURNALISM a higher function than this. Instead of consenting to be simply the retained advocate of any political party, it claims the right to judge, fairly and dispassionately, *all* parties,—approving and aiding whatever in any of them may tend to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large.

Its first great aim is to become a RELIABLE NEWSPAPER,—reporting promptly and fairly everything of public interest concerning all parties and all public men,—neither distorting nor exaggerating facts for the benefit or the injury of any, but rendering equal and exact justice to all alike. It does not profess neutrality upon any political issue,—still less indifference to any great political movement:—but while it will discuss everything connected with public affairs, with perfect freedom and with whatever ability it can command, it will do this, not in the interest, for the benefit, or under the control of any public man, or any Political Party,—but solely in the interest of Truth and Justice, and for the promotion of the welfare of the whole country. While upon all topics its tone will be firm, vigorous and and entirely independent, it will deal in argument rather than invective, is the language of persuasion rather than menace and will strive to allay, by all fair and just appeals, rather than to increase by inflammatory counsels, the sectional agitation which disturbs the peace and threatens the welfare of the Federal Union. It will insist always upon a faithful adherence to the Constitution, respect for the Judicial authorities of the nation, and a strict compliance with the duties and obligations which every section owes to a common country. Upon the subject of SLAVERY, while it will never seek occasion for thrusting it upon public attention, it will not shrink from its discussion whenever it shall be brought prominently before the country, and made the theme of public controversy; but it will treat it as a local institution, the creature of local law, and subject to the exclusive supervision and control of the communities in which it exists. The TIMES will resist every attempt, and will denounce every proposition to wage war upon it from without, or to excite the fears, wound the pride, and arouse the resentments of those States which may be disposed or obliged to permit its continued existence. But will also oppose every endeavor to extend it into regions now free from its influence, to reopen the Slave trade with Africa, to impose the laws and the principles on which it rests upon other States, and to exact for it an undue share of influence and of power in the Councils of the Confederacy. It will press upon all sections—upon the South and upon the North—the full discharge of all their duties under the Constitution, and will rebuke and resist every attempt on the part of ultraists, in either section, to promote their own views and objects at the expense of Justice and the public good.

The TIMES will discuss all topics of general interest, in every department of public action, and always in the interest of Order, the Public Peace and the general prosperity of the community. Its influence will be uniformly conservative, without neglecting any just and safe means of social or political Progress. It will seek to promote the public welfare by urging the claims of Education, Morality and Religion upon the masses of the people, and in all its discussions it will endeavor constantly to be guided and controlled by the spirit of Moderation, Patriotism and Common Sense. It seeks the confidence and respect of reflecting men of all parties, but makes no appeal to those with whom party success is the first motive of action, and the peace and welfare of the country the last.

In its CORRESPONDENCE, both Foreign and Domestic, the TIMES will not be inferior to any other American Journal. Its Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, of Financial, Commercial and General Intelligence, of Important Legal and Criminal Trials, and of whatever may have special interest for the great body of the community will be full, prompt and reliable.

The price of the NEW YORK TIMES, Daily, by mail, SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the daily paper, a Literary Department, embracing standard novels, tales, and miscellaneous selections of the highest interest. The Agricultural Department is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

PRICE—Three Dollars a year; Two copies to one address, Five Dollars; Ten copies to one address, Twenty Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener, a department which has become highly popular. Price Two Dollars a year; three copies to one address, Five Dollars; five copies to one address, Eight Dollars; ten copies to one address, Ten Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, the TIMES has claims to attention, from the extent and character of its circulation fully equal to those of any other journal in the country.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW YORK TIMES," New York City. ja7-b380-1td & w.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN LUMBER.—The subscribers, now carrying on the Lumber business in Memphis, Tenn., are anxious to form some such connection with parties in the same trade in Chicago as will enable them to keep up an assortment of Pine Lumber constantly on hand there, during the coming season. There is no white Pine cut south of the Ohio River, and heretofore the whole southern country bordering the Mississippi has relied for its supply of that kind of Lumber on Pittsburgh and the Allegheny River some 1,800 miles away. Chicago is not more than one-third the distance, and lumber can be shipped the whole way by water. There is no reason why Memphis and the Lower Mississippi Country should not form one of the main outlets for the Lumber trade of Chicago. Any information as to market prices here, best manner, and cost of transportation, etc., etc., will be cheerfully furnished. Address ROBERT QUIN & CO., ja7-b379-1w P. O. Box 926, Memphis, Tenn.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of H. Zinkeisen & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. Zinkeisen having sold his interest to H. Haarbleicher, who alone is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due to the firm and assumes all liabilities of the same.
Chicago, Jan. 6th, 1860. H. ZINKEISEN, H. HAARBLEICHER.
The undersigned, as successor to the late firm of H. Zinkeisen & Co., will continue the Produce Commission business at the old stand, No. 182 Kinzie street, under his own name, and hopes to merit a continuance of the former patronage. H. HAARBLEICHER. Chicago, January 6th, 1860. ja7x2t

CORD WOOD.—Live Heavy Hickory, Grand Travis Rock Maple, Beech and Maple, Rock Maple, Hickory and Beech, and Maple sawed, split and delivered; Knots, Blocks or Chunks; Hard and Soft Coal; Kindling and Charcoal. For sale by M. D. LOWNS, ja7x2t Northwest end of Rush Street Bridge.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja7-1y

$50,000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security. At ten per cent. for five years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. ☜ de29 E. P. DOWNING & CO., 50 Clark-st.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY Sewing Machine.
For Economy, Strength, Durability and Quality of Work this is the most desirable Machine ever offered to the public.
Makes the DOUBLE THREAD, DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH, which will not rip though every third stitch be cut, and fastens its own ends.
Every Machine Fully Warranted.
Chicago Salesroom, 23 LAKE STREET.
E. PARKER PIERCE, Agent.
Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles constantly on hand. Also the
PATENT UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE.
Agents Wanted in every City and Town in the United States, to whom the Machine will be furnished at a Liberal Discount.
Apply at the Factory, rear of 155 Wells street, or send for Circular.
WM. B. YOUNG & CO., ja5-90-1y-1stp Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois.

TO GROCERS.—A Sugar Mill for Sale Cheap, or will be exchanged for Family Groceries. Also, several Sewing Machines, new and at half price. ja7x2t S. S. MILLER, Printer, 35 Clark street.

1860.—BILL-HEADS FOR THE New Year tastefully got up on nice paper, at Press and Tribune Job Office, 51 Clark street. ja5 WM. H. RAND.

$3.50.—BUSINESS CARDS Printed on Enameled or Bristol Board for $3.50 per thousand, at Press and Tribune Job Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

BUSINESS CIRCULARS AND Notices in every variety of print or style, done at short notice. Press and Tribune Job Office, 51 Clark street. ja5 WM. H. RAND.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of D. Kreigh & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Chicago, Jan. 2d, 1860. D. KREIGH, E. D. TAYLOR. ja4 b360-1m

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Babcock, expires this day by its own limitation. J. F. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
HENRY W. HINSDALE, JOHN F. BABCOCK.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of H. W. Hinsdale & Co., for transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at Nos. 114 and 116 South Water street. HENRY W. HINSDALE, SYLVESTER SIBLEY.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.
We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney.
H. W. HINSDALE & CO.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860. ja3-b356-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Satterlee, Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. L. Satterlee, G. C. Cook and F. Fischer having purchased the interest of Samuel Faulkner, are authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of its accounts.
M. L. SATTERLEE, G. C. COOK, FREDERICK FISCHER, SAML. FAULKNER.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of G. C. COOK & CO., successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co., for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 State street, Chicago.
G. C. COOK, FREDERICK FISCHER, H. W. COOK, LEROY SWORMSTEDT, JR.
Chicago, December 31, 1859. ja3-b345-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Loan Agency, Collection & Insurance Business, my Cashier, MR. LYMAN BAIRD, The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of
L. D. Olmsted & Co.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. L. D. OLMSTED.
Chicago, January 2d, 1860. ja3-b347-1m

General Notices.

NOTICE.—Superior Court of Chicago.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Chicago, within and for the County and State aforesaid, made and entered of record on the fourth day of January instant. Notice is hereby given that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Chicago, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State, on the fourth Thursday, being the twenty-sixth day of January instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Chicago, January 6th, 1860. ja6-367-30d

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 5th, 1860.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until January 18th, 1860, for the delivery to this Company, on its docks in Chicago, or at any of the stations on the line of its road, of 45,000 RAILROAD TIES, as follows:—5,000 in April, 10,000 in May, 10,000 in June, 10,000 in July, and 10,000 in August of the present year; said Ties must answer the following specifications:—They must be of good quality, of sound white or burr oak, eight feet in length, six inches in thickness between two opposite parallel faces, to average eight inches in width, of flattened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. One tie in five shall be a joint tie, and shall average ten inches in width.
All ties delivered shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Engineer of this Company.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
Proposals may be for all or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery; and must be accompanied by satisfactory surety that the contractor will faithfully fulfill the contract awarded.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion.
ja6 b370 td WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

$1000 TO ANY ONE WISHING to engage in a MANUFACTURING Business, a chance is now offered rarely met with, the article produced being a staple one of trade, in heavy demand, yielding enormous profits, and secured by the patent laws of the United States, presenting at once a complete monopoly. It can also be sold at one-half the price of any other in the market. Liberal terms will be given to the right kind of man. Ample reference given and required. Address "M. M.," Box 1790 P. O. ja5x3t

DIVIDEND.—Western Marine & Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven per cent, payable on and after January 5th, 1860.
W. H. WAITE, Sec'y. ja5-b366-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Garden City Mining Company are forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, [illegible], Washington street, on the 29th day of January, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., unless the assessments previously paid. Numbers of Certificates:—66, 103, 116, 176, 177, 185, 145, 205, 267, 241, 312, 319, 214, 235, 245, 247, 280, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 144, 259, 262, 263, 287, 124, 233, 239, 234, 240, 242, 299.
de29-b364-td ROBT. H. HOW, Sec. and Treas.

"THE JONES LAMP," Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 27 Central street, Boston, (Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.) E. F. The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light and consumes less oil, than any other "Kerosene" Coal Oil Burner manufactured. oc26 a764-3m

OFFICE OF ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY, Chicago, December 20, 1859. NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company at its office in the city of Chicago, on the 14th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of diminishing the capital stock of said company.
H. O. LOOMIS, W. S. GURNEE, D. HESS. } Directors.
de23-b83 td

FOR SALE.—PACKING BARRELS, City Made, constantly on hand. Also, LARD Kegs and Half Barrels, By C. H. SEAVERNS, No. 3½ Clark street, and GEO A. SEAVERNS, 74 S. Dearborn street. de31-b190 1m

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE. I am prepared to take FREIGHT for New York and Boston at LOWEST RAILROAD RATES, and deliver in as quick time as any other line. Mark Packages "Valentine's Express," And deliver to Michigan Southern Freight Depot, corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. For Rates, Contracts, &c., apply to F. A. CHAPMAN, Agent, de13-b318 1m 56 Dearborn street.

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles at low rates for cash. Goods warranted and delivered in city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, 141 and 143 W. Lake st. oc10

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. HIRAM WHEELER.

HERVEY, BARKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash advances on Property in Store. ja4'60-1y C. W. HERVEY. J. S. BARKER. F. CONNER.

STAR MILLS OF QUINCY. This justly celebrated brand of Flour is offered to the city trade at the lowest market price, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Every Barrel Warranted. PARKER & BOYINGTON, Exclusive Agents, (Late Sawyer, Parker & Co.) ja5-b350-1m 224 South Water street.

$4.20.—Beech and Maple Wood at the above figure. JOHN B. KING ja5-b365-1w Third Yard east of Rush St. Bridge.

TO COOPERS AND MILLERS. 2,000,000 of well seasoned OUT STAVES, with Heading to match. A superior article for sale by de30-b3 1m JONES, CHAPIN & CO., Niles, Mich.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Troches.
Brown's Troches.
Troches.
Troches.
"Pre-eminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."
Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation."
REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. ☜
Sold by FENTON & CO. jy14-ly 64 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

FLEET & WALMSLEY,
MAKE LADIES' DRESSES,
MAKE LADIES' CLOAKS,
MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
MAKE CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE BOYS' CLOTHING.
They will either find the materials or make up your own. They will make up everything at a reasonable cost, and ensure satisfaction in fit, style and workmanship. They keep on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods, such as
HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.
Besides all Staple Goods, which in price they will not be outdone, as they sell low for cash.
Also—An assortment of Wools, German Zephyrs, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. They manufacture the noted
"Nursery Basket."
☞ Ladies, we solicit your patronage at
206 STATE STREET.
Mrs. M. S. Fleet. [illegible] Mrs. E. Walmsley.

REMOVAL.—Tobey & Booth, Produce and Provision Dealers, have removed their office from No. 11 South Clark to No. 1 up-stairs (Wheeler's Block) corner Clark and South Water streets. ja5-b60 1w

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1860.
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
GREATEST DRAMA OF THE DAY,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
THE LEDGER'S GREAT STORY,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
APPLAUSE FROM BEGINNING TO END,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Go and See
THE HIDDEN HAND.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes $6; Upper, $4.
Z. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

THE OPERATIC CANTATA OF THE HAYMAKERS, By GEO. F. ROOT, Will be performed
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 10th, '60,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
In Costume, with Appropriate Scenery, and other accessories, by a company of Ladies and Gentlemen from the Chicago Musical Union, under the direction of the Author. The performance will consist of Scenes from the Hayfield and Haymaking Season, described by appropriate singing and action. The personations are as follows:
FARMER ... MR. J. G. LUMBARD.
ANNA } Farmer's Daughters. { MRS. MATTESON
MARY } { MISS E. E. SMITH.
KATY, (The Dairy Maid) ... MRS. PHILLEO.
WILLIAM, (Farmer) ... MR. H. G. BIRD.
SNIPKINS, (A city youth unused to rural affairs) ... MR. E. T. ROOT.
Semi-Chorus of Mowers, Semi-Chorus of Spreaders, Semi-Chorus of Rakers, Full Chorus of Haymakers, by Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.
Tickets, 50 cents. May be had at Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 Clark street; at E. S. Wells, Metropolitan Block; and at S. C. Griggs' Book store, 39 Lake street. By applying at either of the above mentioned places descriptive programmes may at any time be obtained.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½. ja5-b315-6t

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.
WINTER TERM.
The advance class commences
TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1860,
at 7 o'clock. Elementary Class, Friday Evening, January 13, 1860, at 7 o'clock, in the
MUSICAL UNION HALL,
Methodist Church Block, Room No. 21.
Tuition $2 per quarter for ladies. $3 per quarter for gentlemen, payable in advance.
Members of the Musical Academy are entitled to free admission to all public concert rehearsals of the Musical Union.
For further particulars inquire at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store, or of the undersigned.
E. F. DOWNING, N. W. SHERMAN, S. B. RAYMOND. } Directors.
de28 b377 3w

1859 - - - "Y. M. A." - - - 1860
LECTURES
ON THURSDAY EVENINGS,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
SERIES TO CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES.
The following gentlemen are engaged to lecture:
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
Rev. T. STARR KING,
MORTIMER THOMPSON,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
GEO. SUMNER.
☞ Tickets may be obtained at the stores of E. S. Wells, D. B. Cooke & Co., and S. C. Griggs; at the Richmond, Tremont and Briggs houses, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the society in Portland Block.
H. W. KING, C. L. TUCKER, F. L. SHERMAN, } Lecture Committee.
no30b150-3m

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON'S Commercial College.
COURSE OF FREE PUBLIC LECTURES
Every Tuesday Evening.
A series of Lectures embracing a variety of interesting subjects, will be delivered before Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College during the winter at the College Hall, in Larmon Block, by gentlemen who have generously consented to participate in the arrangement, as follows:
Rev. Dr. R. H. CLARKSON, St. James' Church.
Rev. Dr. N. L. RICE, North Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Dr. Z. M. HUMPHREY, First Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Dr. J. C. BURROUGHS, President University of Chicago.
Rev. Dr. R. S. FOSTER, President Northwestern University.
Rev. H. L. HAMMOND, Editor Congregational Herald.
CHARLES H. RAY, Daily Press & Tribune.
JAS. W. SHEAHAN, Daily Democrat.
J. C. FORREST, Daily Journal.
B. F. TAYLOR, Daily Journal.
L. S. EVERETT, Daily Herald.
J. F. EBERHART, Home & School Journal.
WM. B. OGDEN, I. N. ARNOLD, Dr. JOHN EVANS, Prof. J. V. Z. BLANEY, THOS. HOYNE.
Admission Free, and our citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend. de8-b175-1m

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!! WILLIAM BURKHART, LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND, Will give private lessons to a few Scholars on the Cornet and Violin. Apply at the office of the Great Western Band, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. no10-b64-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—House to Rent and Furniture for sale.—The house is located east of Wabash avenue and north of Twelfth street, and is elegantly Furnished throughout. As the present owner is declining house-keeping the furniture will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchanged for Real Estate. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 30 Lasalle street. ja5x1w

TO RENT.—Two new brick Dwellings, on Michigan street, between Cass and Wolcott; three stories and basement, stone front, &c. Also, a Frame Warehouse, 30x100, fronting on the River, with a Dock below Rush street Bridge—convenient and suitable for storage of flour and provisions. Apply to de16b87-1m B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT.—The three story brick dwelling No. 122 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly painted and papered throughout and supplied with water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 6 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge. no3-a958-3m

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—A new first-class brick dwelling, No. 600 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. The house contains fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Good brick stable. Will rent low to a responsible tenant, or I will sell. The most of the purchase money can remain for five or more years on bond and mortgage. Apply to no21-b97-3m A. J. AVERELL, 670 Wabash avenue.

FOR RENT OR STORAGE.—The two lower floors and office room of the spacious store No. 91 South Water street between State and Dearborn. The whole or a portion will be rented or storage taken at very low rates. Apply to W. A. AIKEN & CO. de22x1w

Wanted.

WANTED.—A French Gentleman having some leisure hours would like to devote them to giving lessons in French and Translations, at his house or at the residence of pupils. For particulars address "C. F.," Press and Tribune Office. ja5x1w

WANTED.—To purchase for Cash, Real Estate or Bonds and Mortgages, a Stock of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, or Books and Stationery. Any one having a stock of goods to sell can find a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 2503, or by calling on J. B. FRENCH, Jr., 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja5x3t

A HOUSE WANTED.—Brick preferred, with from twelve to fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, in a good location; east of State street and north of Van Buren preferred. Would not object to boarding the proprietor if there are no small children. Reference for good care and rent pay given if required. Address Box 2531. de31x1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship on Sloan's Commercial College. Call at this office. ja5-b344-1w

FOR SALE.—Cheap for Cash—150 Stands Candle Moulds of several patterns. 8 lbs. Rendering Kettles, nearly new. 1 stove Kettle and Furnace complete. P. O. Box 2234. J. O. MITCHELL, ja5x1m 77 Kinzie-st. and Corner State-st. and Archer Road.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—160 acres Improved and 20 acres of Timbered Land in Tazewell county, Illinois. Also, a Dwelling House and four Lots, in the town of Spring Lake, for sale or exchange for a stock of Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Dry Goods, (or a stock consisting of a portion of each,) or Lumber. For further information, call on or address the undersigned, at Spring Lake, Tazewell County, Illinois. de8x3m S. MASHER, Jr.

ONE PORTABLE NINE Horse Power Steam Engine FOR SALE CHEAP. Can be seen running daily and doing first-rate work. Sold for NO FAULT but to make room for a sixty horse power engine. Can be seen at No. 335 South Water street. de29-b427 1w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board with pleasant rooms, and also a few single gentlemen, by applying at No. 60 East Adams street. ja5x5t

BOARDING.—Board with furnished rooms. Also, day board, at 37 Washington street, [illegible]. ja5x1w

BOARDING.—Board can be obtained at the Waverley House, 235 Kinzie street, with a good single room, for $3.50 and $4.00 per week. Single board, $2.50 per week. Transient 75 cents per day. ja5x3w A. G. COLBY, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 195 Michigan avenue, a few doors east of Rush street. de29x1w

BOARDING.—49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms. Also, day boarders can find excellent accommodations. Terms moderate. ja5x1w

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 25 Lake street.
Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, and Household Goods AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday, Jan. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 25 Lake street, a general assortment of the above goods consisting of a great variety of Parlor sets, marble top tables, tete a tete, elegant gilt framed mirrors, six fine oil paintings, in rich gold frames, chamber sets, plate and rosewood tete a tetes, wardrobes, marble top and plain washstands and bureaus, lounges, reception and parlor chairs, wool and spring mattresses, oak and walnut extension dining tables, oak dining chairs, wardrobes, mattresses, sofas, rugs, hair cloth chairs, chairs, stairs and rocking chairs, damask do, work stands, velvet and tapestry carpets, feather beds, pillows, silver plated goods, crockery, glass ware, etc., etc.
Office Furniture.—Office stoves, the large stove suitable for a store, sitting and standing desks, rocking desks, clocks, gas fixtures, &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja6-b384-1d

POSITIVE CLOSING SALE AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, January 7th, 1860,
—OF—
Hotel Furniture, Beddings,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.,
Will be sold at auction,
Saturday Morning, Jan. 7th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock,
At the rooms
OVER LAFLIN'S STORE CORNER OF SOUTH WATER ST. AND WABASH AVENUE,
—BY—
GILBERT AND SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS,
The entire stock of
Furniture and Equipments of a first class Hotel
in this city. This sale will be the largest one of the season, and will comprise an immense amount of rich Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Crockery and Glassware.
Also, one SUPERIOR SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, in rosewood case.
The sale, being by order of Court, will be positive and without reserve. J. T. HOYT, Agent and Receiver.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja5-b353-4t

WAREHOUSE SALE.
—OF—
I will sell for charges at the Warehouse of the
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
On Tuesday, Jan. 17th, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
The following goods, unless the charges are previously paid:
[B] 7 Bb's Liquor; Dubuque Gas Co., 4 ps. Castings; [H] 43 Reams Paper; Pat'k Kelly, 1 Box Luggage; Hale & Clark, 60 Bbls. Fire Brick; W. H. Thompson, 3 Boxes Merchandise; G. W. Ten Eyck, 1 Hhd. Sheeting; W. W. Ten Eyck, 1 Box Sheeting.
J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer. de31-b4-31-1m

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
76 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 76
A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Prompt attention given to the sales of all kinds of property at our Auction Rooms, or any part of the city. oc29-a750y

Money and Exchange

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 28 - - - CLARK STREET, CHICAGO - - - 28
Bank Notes, Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Land Warrants. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. de8-78-1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited in Treasury of New York City, or by Telegraph to parties in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. ap15 ly EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years. I Discount first-class Commercial Notes. Negotiate three to five year's loans bearing 10 per cent. interest. CHARLES H. HAM, my7y 74 Clark street, Chicago.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
At Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1859, at the North Door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, the following property being a part of the Assigned estate of John W. Waughop, will be sold at 11 o'clock A. M., unless sold before, subject to the legal liens and Mortgages for which the same stands pledged, viz:
Forty-five (45) feet front, on the south side of Lake street, between Washington and Madison by 100 deep, with the two frame dwelling houses thereon.
Lot 5, in Block 7, in Fort Dearborn Addition, [illegible] Methodist Church Block. Also an undivided third of the 30 feet adjoining said Block.
Lot 5 of Egan's Subdivision of lots 7 and 8, block 57, School Section.
Undivided half of Lot two, in Block (11), School Section.
Also, Pew No. 36 in Wabash avenue Methodist Church.
Also, all other assets in my hands as Assignee, by virtue of my deed of Assignment.
Terms of sale—Cash.
GEO. W. LAY, Jr., Assignee.
CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1859. de20-b175-td
The above sale is adjourned for one week to the 6th day of January, 1860, at eleven o'clock A. M.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1859. GEO. W. LAY, Jr., Assignee. ja1-b35-td

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
1st.—It is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the body.
2d.—That most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is too weak to digest it, or transform it, and therefore the diseased condition of the patient remains the same, or becomes worse.
3d.—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and gelatine, is in a state of emulsion, [illegible].
4th.—That in cases when the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as absolutely necessary, but the liquid oil will pass off unassimilated, [illegible].
From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by FENTON & CO., 64 Lake street.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!
IMMENSE SALE
—OF—
FINE BOOTS & SHOES AT COST!
At the Store formerly occupied by
C. E. Wiswall, 133 Lake Street.
LADIES' BUTTON D. S. WALKING BOOT AT COST.
do CONGRESS do do AT COST.
do FINE DRESS GAITERS ... AT COST.
do WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS ... AT COST.
do do do GAITERS ... AT COST.
do FRENCH KID SLIPPERS ... AT COST.
MISSES GAITERS AND SLIPPERS ... AT COST.
CHILDREN'S do do do ... AT COST.
GENTS' BOOTS AND SLIPPERS ... AT COST.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
Will be Closed Out at Ruinous Prices.
[illegible] Successor to C. E. Wiswall.

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—CARLISLE BOYD & T. G. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $443,215.36.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $231,097.93.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO.,
Capital and Surplus $170,541.32.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus $250,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $242,104.94.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE. ERNEST PRUSSING, No. 40 South Clark street. Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business promptly attended to. I shall pay particular attention to the Brokerage of Goods for Real Estate. To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to exchange their business, I would say that I have the best facilities to the above transactions, as I have a constant sale for real estate. [illegible]

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—A Large and Commodious Distillery, capable of running 400 to 500 bushels per day, and containing all the latest improved fixtures, situated at [illegible], Illinois. The Distillery is in operation, and will be sold for cash or on time. [illegible] Address Box 2826, Chicago, Ill.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Star, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, for sale by [illegible], 71 Kinzie and Corner State-st. and Archer Road.

ERIE COAL.—The best quality of Erie Coal, "Mount Carbon," [illegible].

SAFETY FILM

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

STILL UNANSWERED.

The question which we put to the Chicago Times, some days ago, as to what its party friends in this State propose to do in the event of the election of a Republican President, remains unanswered. Our cotemporary is as silent on this subject as it is relative to the Galesburg baby and the two negro children in Missouri, the paternity of all of which has been traced directly to the Times establishment. We cannot get a word from it about either the one or the other. But the public will scarcely fail to draw their own inferences. While the Times is silent, the Illinois Democratic Representatives in Congress are in full sympathy with and daily voting for men who openly avow their determination either to dissolve the Union or resist by force the inauguration of a Republican President. The Times indorses the action of Messrs. Logan, McClernand & Co., and refuses to answer our question. This, to say the least, is significant. On Wednesday last, the Douglas Illinois State Convention affirmed its adherence to the Democratic party and its intention to abide by the action of the Charleston Convention, but it said nothing that would commit it against the dis-union doctrines of the party or the oft-repeated threat to resist the inauguration of a constitutionally elected President. This, too, has its significance. When Usher F. Linder, in his speech before the Convention, announced his intention, as an individual, to submit to the will of a majority of the people as expressed through the ballot-box in November next, the sentiment was received in ominous silence. All his hits at "Black Republicanism" were hailed with shouts of applause; but when he put the Constitution on one side, and the pro-slavery Democracy on the other, and expressed the determination to submit to the former when he could no longer help himself, the Douglas Convention had only silence and scowls to offer. And this, too, has its significance. We have no expectation that the Times will answer the question we have propounded to it again and again. If it were to declare for the Constitution, its party friends in the State would have no show in the Charleston Convention—if it should commit itself against the Constitution and in favor of the disunion or resistance programme of the Democracy, it would have no party left in the State. If we do not mistake the character of the masses of the Illinois Democracy, the fact that the Times and its party are driven into so desperate an alternative will be quite as fatal as though it were to brave the consequences and take position boldly, either on the side of the Constitution or that of the Propaganda.

MR. DOUGLAS' FRIENDS AND HIS "TRUE FRIENDS."

"My son, never let business interfere with your joke," said an affectionate father bestowing a priceless legacy on his first born. The late pro-slavery State Convention seems to have been engineered on the basis of this maxim: "Never let popular sovereignty, or anything in the nature of *principle*, interfere to the detriment of Stephen A. Douglas at Charleston"—this was both the spirit and the letter of the speeches, resolutions and general proceedings of the Convention. Nothing else could have operated to induce the delegates to pledge themselves and their constituents to the Charleston candidate and platform in any and all contingencies. In making this pledge every man knew he was contracting goods which he could not deliver, but that was nothing. Business could not be allowed to interfere with the joke. We have already called attention to the remarks of the Hon. S. S. Marshall, which was the key note of the Convention; "Let no pride of opinion as to the "platform, stand in the way of the object for "which we are assembled." Which, being rendered into plain English, means—let no principles be asserted which can embitter the slave-drivers against Mr. Douglas! Mr. Marshall more than once expounded his meaning by declaring that this or that Democrat was not the *true friend* of Stephen A. Douglas—to wit, this man who insisted on denouncing Buchanan, or that one who would not promise to support the veriest fire-eater and slave trader in the South if he were by chance invested with the Democratic nomination at Charleston. These men were not the *true friends* of Stephen A. Douglas. They might evidently desire his success as the representative of their principles, but their valor was without that discretion which should characterize persons in the political field. There was an obvious distinction between the *friends*, and the *true friends*, of Stephen A. Douglas. The friends were those who were attached to his doctrines; the true friends were those who were attached to his person in the capacity of body servants. The policy of the managers of the Convention was to transform the party from friends to true friends, with this understanding of phrases. And this is what they succeeded in doing.

PROSPERITY IN HARD TIMES.

The good time which all have agreed to expect, since August, 1857, is here. People with whom croaking has become chronic,—men who are willing to make oath that the favor of Heaven has been withdrawn from this land never to dawn again,—who see in everything an augury of coming woe, deeper and blacker than that in which they are now plunged—will be astonished to know, that, in spite of all the jeremiads which have been said and sung, the country is really thriving and prosperous. Yet such is the fact. The man who in Chicago has the nominal ownership of outside property that he has not paid for and cannot sell—who is consumed by the inevitable interest on notes over due, and haunted by threatened foreclosures which may strip him bare; or the merchant, who, in days of cheap and easy credit, built himself a modern palace with the money that ought to have swept off balances at the East, and who is now "carried" by men who do not like to hold him up and cannot let him fall, he paying the cost of carriage at more than "fast freight rates," by which his profits are melted down as fast as they accumulate; or the dealer of any sort, who, in 1856 and the early part of '57, was insane enough to believe that the intoxication which then prevailed was the normal and healthy condition of the West, who threw about his bills as children throw handsful of torn paper into the air, and who, since that day, has never had, between his lawsuits, duns, and dunnings, any clear idea of his condition or prospects,—none of these nor none others upon whom debt from any misfortune or folly is piled like an incubus, will see that the proposition with which we set out is true. But it is true nevertheless. The crops of the country prove to have been for the past season capital in quality, and reasonably plentiful in quantity. They have sold, and are continuing to sell, at prices which, if not large, are such that the farmers may accept without loss. The proceeds have gone to the settlement of balances between neighbors at home and to creditors in the East. A mountain of debt has been thus removed, none meanwhile being contracted. In a word, the West has lived closely, worked hard and saved industriously. The balance of trade is in her favor. She has sent out more than she has brought in. And that—no matter what croakers may say—in spite of the sneers of the venturesome gentlemen who think all times are dull in which they cannot make a fortune in six months' operations in corner lots—that is prosperity! It is a more real and substantial prosperity than the West has enjoyed since 1851. It is a prosperity that the country begins to feel in all the avenues of industry and trade, and it has to be continued only a year or two more to give an impetus again to the growth of every city in the land.

It is a mistake to suppose that the returning good times will be felt in the cities first. Streams do not rise at their mouths without a flood from the sources. Gold is not made in the Mint; it is carried there from a thousand sources, and by thousands of prosperous hands. Cities do not grow except by the country's wealth; and Chicago is no exception to the rule. When the country proclaims its solvency; when it lives more liberally and saves less penuriously, the pulse that now throbs feebly now will be felt to have a rising stroke, and Chicago will get prosperity enough. Let the croakers wait then the working of causes that must precede the return of the wave which, receding, left so many high and dry. It will come, when, in short, the prosperity of the present has enabled the rural districts to pay a part of their debts, rejuvenate their credit, and when the insanity of the speculative period is repented of and atoned for by the discipline which excess brings in its train.

New York Finances.

We have before us the Message of Gov. Morgan to the Legislature of New York. It is a very able and interesting document. From it we learn that the funded debt of the State now amounts to $33,513,886.85. Of this, $6,605,654.37 is the General Fund Debt, and $26,807,684.48 is the Canal Debt.

The whole amount of receipts from tolls, &c., during the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, was $1,859,879.63. The expenses $897,878.96.

The Message then shows how the Canals can be rendered much more productive by decreasing the expense of operating them, and by some advance in the rate of tolls. Nothing, however, it remarks, will so effectually increase the revenues of the Canals as their entire and speedy completion. The total sum necessary for this is $1,980,540.37, of which $321,570 is already provided. The Governor strongly urges that it is both practicable and advisable to entirely complete them before the opening of navigation in 1861, and deems the sale of the Canals inexpedient, even if it were permitted by the Constitution.

The amount necessary to be raised to meet the current expenses of the Government, and upon the Canals, during the year is $3,130,880.07.

Gen. U. F. Linder.

Hon. U. F. Linder, the well-known lawyer and politician, is dead.—*Olney Times.*

Our cotemporary is misinformed. Mr. Linder, we believe, was never in better health. The only application the above could have to him, would be politically, and it may be he is in this respect only "sleeping." He has ignored politics. If we may be allowed to give currency to report, he is contemplating leaving Charleston soon, to take up his residence in Chicago, where he goes to practice law, having already made arrangements to that effect.—*Charleston Courier.*

In his concluding speech at Springfield, Gen. Linder said that he had made arrangements to remove to Chicago for a permanent residence, and that he had agreed with certain parties here to be on hand on the 20th inst.

Dirty-work Logan.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I see that John A. Logan, the "dirty-work" representative of the invincible IXth, in this State, in his "dirty-work" speech, not long since, rather boastingly ascerted that he was only 28 years of age. I suppose he made the announcement with a view to impress the House and the country with a sense of his amazing precocity. It was a kind of spread-eagle flourish to attract attention to the *youth* of 28 summers.

On reading his remarks I was reminded of an amusing incident that occurred in the experience of a friend of mine. My friend was a physician of respectable professional reputation, and enjoyed a pretty extensive practice. One night, a few years since, a very zealous admirer of his called upon him to ride several miles into the country, and as was his custom, entertained my friend during their ride, by informing him what a great doctor he was thought to be in his "parts." My friend modestly suggested that *perhaps* there were as great doctors then living as he himself was. But my friend's admirer took this manifestation of his modesty as an additional evidence of his great worth, and with enthusiasm exclaimed, "Well, Doc., I know you never would crowd yourself forards very much; but if I was only as *smart* a man as you are *at your age*, when I got to be an *old* man, good Lord, what a man I'd be."

On seeing Logan's statement that he was only 28 years of age, I couldn't help but wonder how it came that he was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1854-5, seeing that he professes so great a regard for *Constitutions and laws*. According to his own statement, he could not at that time have been more than 23 years of age. Now, in our Constitution it is explicitly set down that no person shall be a member of the House of Representatives unless, among other qualifications, he be 25 years of age. It is further required that every member elect shall, upon taking his seat in that body, take an oath that he *will faithfully observe the Constitution of the State*. It would be interesting to have the "dirty work" gentleman from the IXth District explain.

Republicanism in Iroquois County is in a healthy condition; and the party is in good shape for the "irrepressible conflict" which this year opens upon us. If I am not greatly mistaken, and my opportunities for knowing are good, we will come out of the contest with from 400 to 500 majority. With two great railroads traversing the entire length and breadth of our county, we now have easy elbow room, and if we are not soon heard from agriculturally, commercially and politically, then it will be a wonder.

IROQUOIS.

The Struggle of 1860.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

A great conflict of opinion is before us. The opposing hosts are marshalling their forces. The political status of the United States for the next four years, and it may be for a century to come, is to be decided next November. *On the one side, we have a determination to overthrow the very Government itself animating the Democratic ranks, and openly proclaimed as the price of their exclusion from power.* On the other side, we hear the hosts of the friends of the Union, shouting, "The Union now and forever, one and inseparable," let who may succeed to the administration of public affairs. Whether the friends of the Union will be able to muster their forces, throughout the Confederacy, under the lead of one man, remains to be seen. That the discordant elements of Democracy will come together under the Charleston nominee, no man in his senses doubts for a moment. The ambition to retain power is a cohesive force, that mere opinions seldom affect, while an honest determination to expel corrupt men from office, may differ so widely about the best means of effecting it, as to defeat its efforts. Things look as though the friends of the Union must prevail, but the conflict exceeds anything of the sort that we have ever seen in this country. Already the hoarse croaking of Disunion ravens have been vexing the public ear for a month past, some of the beauties of which we give in another column. But they will not have it all to themselves. Soon the pleasant echoes of speeches in favor of the maintenance of the Union, will be reverberating amongst the mountains, hills and valleys of our blessed country, to the no small confusion of the traitorous sentiments, which have formed the staple of public debate since the opening of Congress.

Every man opposed to the prominent dynasty, we hope, will seek to find some point from which he may be able to lend a helping hand in driving from power the most corrupt party that has ever disgraced a people under the name of Democracy. For them to call themselves Democrats, is about as absurd as it would be for Napoleonists in France to do so. Wolves profess to be the peculiar friends of lambs, but it is only to devour them. So it is with the sham Democracy.

A South Side View of Beecher the Sensation Preacher.

Henry Ward Beecher is the most remarkable member of a most remarkable family. He is one of those surprises which nature from time to time delights to produce. A bundle of incongruities, it would puzzle Thackeray or George Elliott to do justice to the varied manifestations of his character. Sense, of a certain sort, he has an abundance. He is witty, eloquent, pathetic, humorous, passionate, vindictive, sarcastic, brilliant—everything but wise. A preacher of the gospel, he is continually dabbling in politics. He has made the pulpit level with the stage, almost level with the floor of the House of Representatives. A minister of peace he has repeatedly counseled and encouraged civil war. Himself and Greeley parted Kansas between them, and made "a good thing" out of it. His mind is incessantly active and never calm. He works at a terrific rate. What with preaching, lecturing, speaking, writing, traveling and reading proof, the wonder is that he should do so well as he does. It is a marvel that he does not break down. His power of endurance seems to know no limit. Such a man will make a noise in his day and generation, but will leave behind him no lasting fame. The thoughts by which the world is ruled are not emitted like the sparks from the exploding rocket that delight the eye for a moment and then vanish into night. They are elaborated with patient, silent toil; their announcement is rarely attended with excitement and public approbation; slowly, most slowly, they make their way to the apprehension of the masses. Out of all the pyrotechnical displays of Henry Ward Beecher's rhetoric, it would be difficult to select one coal of that living spiritual fire by which the humble and faithful Christian is warmed into a brighter and holier life.

No one doubts that this glib preacher has a good opinion of himself. Indeed, it is possible that he believes himself to be not only talented but pious—not righteous over much, but a good man at heart, with new views of the art of speaking God's word to the people. He has something to say about everything, and thinks that what he says is a shade better than what anybody else says. His *ex cathedra* style of uttering his opinions would be amusing if it were not disagreeable from its constancy. He never deviates into humility; but persistently lifts up his voice on all subjects, as if the mere statement of his notions would forever settle public opinion.

It is high time that our Northern brethren, for their own peace and safety, had set their faces as a flint against sensation political preachers. The doctrine of toleration may be carried to an extreme. We do not think it right to tolerate near our persons the presence of a deadly infection, and yet the body politic must be kept quiescent under the contact of a moral virus the most potential on earth. The security of our institutions is found and found alone in the separation of religion from politics. Combine them, and we assume the high road to an established church and to despotism, or else to moral and social anarchy.—*Baltimore American.*

Commercial Bankruptcies in the United States and Canadas in 1859.

Annual Report of the Mercantile Agency of Dun, Boyd & Co.

January 1, 1860.

A review of the year's business enables us, in this, our annual circular, to congratulate our subscribers and friends both as to the fruits of the past and the prospects of the future. While we do not believe that much money has been made in the aggregate during the year, we yet think there has been an evident general improvement. The spring trade is understood to have been satisfactory, and its profits, in a measure, counterbalanced the disappointments of the fall. From a careful investigation, we feel safe in saying that a healthy and moderate business has been realized, and that the prospects of the year we now enter on are, that an equally healthy and improving state of affairs will continue. The only element we can see to prevent this in our own country is that unhappy and disturbing political one now agitating both North and South. This, we believe, will prove a temporary one only.

It is evident that the effects of the disasters of 1857 still remain, and that they exhibit themselves in the heavy suspended indebtedness of the West remaining uncancelled. At the time of the crisis it was very generally believed by both creditor and debtor that the latter possessed the ability to pay in full, or very nearly so, and a very general spirit of accommodation, that, under the circumstances was most praiseworthy, existed, and was proffered and accepted. Circumstances, however, have shown that this hope was a fallacious one, and that a spirit of speculation, which prevailed generally, had driven capital from its legitimate channels, and that a large proportion of the traders at the West had made investments in real estate, which the inflated times of '56 seemed to promise safe, but which were in fact injudicious, unsound, and have largely contributed to the depressed condition which that portion of our country now exhibits. Our merchants, understanding that the prospects are not brightening, are now pushing their claims, and assignments follow—the assets, in most cases, exhibiting themselves in lands, as stated, which have been bought at an overvalue, and which, in the end, will net but a small per centage on the debt involved.

Our observation of the cause and effect of a crisis shows that, heretofore, it has taken fully four or five years for the country to recover itself, and we are not disposed to look for much enlargement of business the coming year.

The effects of disease are not readily overcome. They linger long after the cause is removed, and the relapse is to be feared and guarded against. From a diseased condition we must recover slowly, and the more gradual the improvement, the more healthful and permanent the cure. In this view the dullness of trade the past fall has acted favorably. Some merchants, who had recently ordered largely, in view of a promising spring trade in 1860, exercised a wise precaution, and, in very many cases, countermanded their orders; and this very want of business has, in this way, proved a check on our onward movement, which now promises to be a regular one.

Following our usual custom at the close of each year, we present to you our table of statistics, embodying such information as will aid you in your calculations for the future.

The statistics we offer you show that in 1857 there were in the United States and British North America 204,061 trading firms, and in 1859, 229,734. The excess of 1859 over '57 is accounted for by the fact that in making our table of statistics for '57 we counted out a large number of firms who had suspended, but who have since resumed business, which we now embrace, together with many small traders not before appearing on our books. The increase of population has also had an effect, and the healthy condition and good credit of the South have caused many new trading establishments at different points throughout that section.

The aggregate of the past three years shows a bankrupt debt in the United States and British North America of the enormous sum of $448,355,571, of which amount $265,908,508 will prove an absolute loss to the creditor. This is irrespective of the immense losses by railroad and other public corporate companies. These astounding figures we would be inclined to discredit but for the proofs furnished by our records.

It will be seen, by reference to our table, that in 1857 the failures in the city of New York were about eighteen and a half per cent. of the entire number. In 1858 a little over nine per cent., and, in 1859, rising seven per cent.; thus proving that the effects of the crisis were more immediately felt in the cities of the Union, for the per centage of twenty-one cities shows about the same ratio. The failures of the past two years have been mostly confined to the country, and the number may appear large, but the amount involved is comparatively small.

STATISTICS OF BANKRUPTCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Number.	Liabilities.
Failures in 1857	4,957	$291,750,000
1858	4,225	95,749,662
1859	3,913	64,394,000
Ordinary failures in 1857	2,703	$192,695,800
1859	2,767	[illegible]

Specie and the Tariff.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

In round numbers, the exportation of specie from New York to foreign ports, during the year 1859, was seventy millions of dollars. If the exports from other ports were ascertained, the whole net amount would probably reach eighty millions. This is so far in excess of the shipments of all previous years, and so much above the production of our native gold mines, that it is really time to inquire how long we can endure such a drain, and whether there is any mode by which it can be checked.

The American gold crop, during the year 1859, cannot yet be accurately stated, but it is not likely that it will exceed fifty-five millions. We have sent abroad during the year twenty-five millions more than this; that is, we have reduced the capital stock on which the business of the country is transacted about twenty-five millions. In return for the money thus wilfully sent away, we have received an enormous quantity of silks, velvets, laces, liquors, and other unproductive and perishable luxuries; we have obtained large amounts of iron, lead, and other metals which we ourselves could produce in abundance sufficient for the whole world's supply; we have brought to the iron State of Pennsylvania, enormous quantities of European iron; we have dressed our families not only with French silk, but with goods made from American cotton which we suffer to be spun and woven in England and France, and then brought here to be sold. We are doing all we can to enrich the men of Manchester, Birmingham and Lyons, at the expense of the men of New England and Pennsylvania.

It is to accomplish this work of enriching our manufacturing rivals in Europe, that we are sending thither yearly twenty-five millions more in gold and silver than we are digging from our mines. During the year 1860, unless something unforeseen occur, we shall probably send away fifty per cent. more than we did last year. To be sure there is a remedy for the evil, an obvious preventive of the specie drain. It is simply an increase of customs duties, which is now required, not only for protection, but actually for revenue. The President, in his late message, intimates that there is a necessity for such an increase; but he is so much more earnest in other less vital subjects, that his suggestions concerning the tariff is passed by with little notice. Specific duties, at a fair rate, on certain articles now heavily imported, would bring hope, life, activity and prosperity into many now idle and gloomy districts; they would check the ever-rising flood of foreign importations, and they would reduce the flow of our specie to Europe to a safe and reasonable limit. If this Congress should ever organize, it is to be hoped that one of its first works will be a revision of the tariff of 1857.

National Agricultural Society.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

The eleventh annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society will be held in Washington the second week in January, and an interesting session is anticipated. Among the lectures announced, I notice that Dr. Loring, of the Massachusetts State Board, is to introduce the discussion on under-draining. Quite a number of the prominent State and County Societies have forwarded lists of delegates, and it is gratifying to see that the Southern States are taking an increased interest in the National Society. The State Agricultural Society of Alabama has appointed as delegates Senators Clay and Fitzpatrick, and Dr. N. B. Cloud, its efficient Secretary.

Gen. Tilghman having stated last year that he would not again be a candidate for re-election, there is a disposition to elect as President the Hon. Henry Wager, of Rome, N. Y. Mr. Wager is an old member of the Society, and has for some years been at the head of the Executive Committee, which has managed the affairs of the Society since it was deprived of the services of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder as President. With Mr. Wager as President, Messrs. Wilder, McGowan, Smyth and Merryman as the Executive Committee, no debts, and little money in its treasury, the Society will be in good working order. Major French, the Treasurer, will probably decline re-election, and the Secretary will gladly follow his example if any one can be found ready to accept the post.

The Canal Check Bonds.

[From the N. Y. Tribune 4th.]

We hear of no new defaults to-day in the payment of coupons. There was, however, a small attempt at repudiation made by the State of Illinois, which instructed its agent in this city to refuse interest payment on the State Coupon Sixes, old unregistered bonds of $1,000 each, issued to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, due in 1860 numbered, 886 to 993 inclusive. These are the bonds issued to Gov. Matteson in exchange for stolen Canal certificates. Later in the day, however, better counsels prevailed, as will be seen by the annexed note:

No. 46 Wall St., Tuesday, Jan. 4—p. m.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me by announcing at the Brokers' Board, as early as convenient, that I will pay the coupons from Ill. & M. Canal Bonds 886 to 993, due to-day. The Bonds are dated July 1, 1847, and are payable after 1860. I would like to have this announcement made, because it was stated at the Board on Saturday that the State Treasurer would not take up these coupons if presented to him. I have just received a telegram requesting that I should protect them. Very truly yours, &c.,

O. F. Lowe.

To Messrs. W. & J. O'Brien.

The North East Land Grant.

The Menasha *Conservator* says that a company has been organized under the Charter of the Sheboygan and Appleton Railroad, who are now grading the road north of Oshkosh on the route to Appleton, and that arrangements have been entered into between the Chicago Company and Mr. Dwight as the President and representative of the Sheboygan Company, to the following effect: The latter is to build the four miles of road north of Oshkosh, so as to enable the former to draw the first installment of land; and then if the Sheboygan Company construct another twenty miles of road, they are to have the next installment of land, besides receiving a certain per cent. from the Chicago Company for all freights and passengers shipped to and from their road at Oshkosh.—*Wis. State Journal.*

Gov. Seward's Speech at Auburn.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Myers, Friends, Neighbors, and Fellow Citizens:—It is true, as you have reminded me, that I have reached another and important stage in a journey that has occupied eight months of time, and covered ten thousand miles of space—the last stage—a stage which beyond I can go no further. Although in this journey I have traversed no small portion of four continents—Europe, Asia, Africa and America—it is not until now that I have found a place which, above all others, I admire the most and love the best. This place—the very spot—on which you stand and I stand among you, is, indeed, the one point on the globe which, wherever else I may be, draws me back by an irresistible spell—the place where when I rest I must dwell—the only place where I can be content to live, and content, when life's fitful fever shall be over, to die. It is the spot cherished in my affections above and beyond all others—above and beyond the spot where I was born—above and beyond the scenes in which I was trained and educated—adorned and marked as those localities of my earlier life are, by mountain and river—by blue skies and genial climes. It is a spot cherished by me above and beyond the scenes of any severe labor—of any arduous achievement; and, if I may use the expression, without offence, of any personal successes. I love it more than the capital of my native State, although in that capital I have borne the baton of civil authority confided to me by three millions of free, brave and enlightened people. I love it more than the Senate Chamber—more than the Senate Chamber of the great confederate Republic of which we are all citizens—although in that Senate Chamber I am authorized, with no other representative, to pronounce the will of the leading member of that confederacy. [Hearty applause.] I should despair of vindicating this preference by comparing the natural advantages and the social developments of the valley of the Owasco with those of any other place that you or I have ever known. Lakes, meadows, fields, forests are here, which are nowhere surpassed; and comfort, ease, intelligence, enterprise, and morals that may justly challenge comparison in any part of the globe. But I will be candid and confess that my partiality stands upon a simpler and more natural logic. I prefer this place because it is my place. [Applause.] You may as well be candid also, and confess that you like it best because it is your place. It is true, my excellent friends, that persons abroad who do not know this attractive spot so familiarly as we do, criticise it sometimes with severity. They point to these dark, massive prison walls which are just before me, and tell us that they mar the beauty and detract from the graces of our city; but you and I never see those walls, or if we do, they appear to us only as the boundaries of a field of active labor, productive industry, and benevolent instruction. So, sometimes, these distant cities are pleased to say that they do not think that I, who now stand before you, am not an object worthy of any such consideration as you are now bestowing on me, and you, I am sorry to say, do not seem to be much affected by that objection. [Great applause.] I prefer this place because it is the only one where I am left free to act in an individual, and not in a representative and public character. Whatever I may be elsewhere, here I am never either a magistrate or a legislator, but simply a citizen—a man—your equal and your like—nothing more, nor less nor different. Our relations with each other are the simple ones of domestic, private life. Among you I see those who are my physicians, my priests, my counselors and clients, my kinsmen—not to you I speak of my children—those who are debtors to me (I am sorry they are so few), and those who are my creditors, (alas, that they are so many.) [Laughter.] But we are all, I trust, honest and just debtors—liberal and tolerant creditors. We are all liberal though not unconscientious as Christians. We all worship where we please, and as we please, and do not quarrel with each other about our respective preferences. We all speak for such principles, and vote for such candidates as we like, and watch each other pretty closely on election day; but when the votes are cast and the result announced, we go away about our business, forgetting the disputes of the canvass—in short, we are free and easy in our social intercourse—and if anybody abroad wishes to secure the good opinion of any of us, his best way is to speak as well and judge as kindly as he can of all of us. [Applause.] Sir (to Mr. Myers), you have kindly recalled what I am sure I should not altogether have forgotten, that thirty-seven years ago this day, after migrating by a long stage-coach journey of four days' duration from my native region, I opened my law-office, at the age of twenty-one, in an humble building yet standing—but not now as then, standing alone—and sat down without acquaintances of any character to wait there for my first client, and first friend. Many of those who then were in active life have since gone down into honored graves. Peace be to their ashes, and honor and affection to their memories. But there are yet survivors enough, and they too are yet hale and vigorous men, whose presence reminds me of the incidents of that early, and to me, important period. You, sir (Mr. Myers), in the County Clerk's office, filed my first declaration and placed the seal of the people upon my first writ, *copias ad respondendum*. [Applause and laughter.] Here before me stands Dudley Everts, and here also doubtless would stand Charles Pomeroy—the postmaster (if he were not officially engaged), two of the warrant subalterns of my artillery company. Renewed applause and laughter.] The voice that so often stuns my ears and interrupts my speech comes doubtless from the brass six-pounder, which I so long ago procured from the State Arsenal at Albany, and which my then Lieutenant, Col. Lyman Hudman, used in firing a *feu de joie* over my first defeat as a political candidate for a civil office. [Great applause and merriment.] Those, my friends, were good old days, when many of you were then unborn, and those who marched and countermarched with me, as soldiers from Weedsport to Scipio Centre, were as young as you now are. But, alas, my friends, time has brought many innovations. Then we might say what we pleased, and do what pleased each other, and, if we were satisfied, that was the end of the matter. But now, there is the press (pointing to the reporters) and the telegraph (pointing to the wires), and the railroad, with Martin Galvin and his mail bags (pointing to the mail agent,) and there is nothing that an honest, good natured man can say or do here in this happy valley of the Owasco to-day, that he may not look to find in print in the metropolitan press to-morrow. [Hearty applause.] You will excuse me therefore, for saying that, innocent and gratifying as these local and personal reminiscences are to ourselves, they may possibly, if continued, draw down upon us some captious criticisms elsewhere. And now, fellow citizens, please to consider that I have been standing already half an hour on this stage in the north end of our city, while a matronly lady, dwelling in South street, has been expecting me to pay her visit, at least of ceremony, which has already been due eight months.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of Thursday says that two Abolitionists left town on that day for the North, by steamer. One of them was taken in charge several weeks since, and has been earning his living for a month, by cracking stones for the city, agreeably to sentence imposed by the Mayor. He has acquired his trade, and leaves without a single regret. The other was received from Georgetown, where he had expressed obnoxious sentiments.

The N. Y. Herald.—Yesterday a wagon-load of the New York *Herald* (triple sheet) containing a full report of the "Union Mass Meeting" in New York, arrived in this city. They were distributed gratuitously to all comers at Adams & Co.'s Express Office. A similar batch was sent to all the chief cities in the South for free distribution to the citizens. Call at Adams's Express and get a copy.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 22d.

Index Expurgatorius.—Besides the new cyclopedia the Southern papers put under their ban Fred. Gerstaker's "Wild Sports in the West." It is stamped as a vile, abominable, lying Abolition publication. If any more of them go South the Union will be dissolved!

☞ After the Harper's Ferry invasion Gov. Wise issued an order, after the manner of a nine-tailed pasha, that no vessel must leave any Virginia port without special permission from him personally, under penalty of a fine of $500. Capt. Mayo, of a coaster from Bangor, Me., not having heard of this order, set sail from Norfolk with a cargo for New Haven, Ct. He was obliged to put back on account of head winds and was seized and thrown into jail, where he laid until he could procure $700 from Boston to pay the fine and costs, when he was allowed to depart. Virginia must abandon such tricks as these or she will get non-intercourse in good earnest.

Expulsion of Free Negroes from Arkansas—Large Arrival in this City—Their Reception by the Colored Population.—At the late session of the Arkansas Legislature, an act was passed, giving the free negroes of that State the alternative of migrating before January 1, 1860, or of becoming slaves. As the time of probation has now expired, while some few individuals have preferred servitude, the great body of the free colored people of Arkansas are on their way northward. We learn that the upward bound boats are crowded with them, and that Seymour, Indiana, on the line of the O. & M. R. R., affords a temporary home for many others.

A party of forty, mostly women and children, arrived in this city last evening by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. They were welcomed by a committee of ten, appointed from the colored people of the city, by whom the refugees were escorted to the Dumas House, on McAllister street, between Fourth and Fifth, at which place a formal reception was held. They were assured by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Peter H. Clark, that if they were industrious and exemplary in their conduct, they would be sure to gain a good livelihood and many friends. The exiles, as before stated, are mostly women and children, the husbands and fathers being held in servitude. They report concerning the emigration, that hundreds of the free colored men of Arkansas have left for Kansas, and hundreds more are about to follow.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Davenport Municipal Election.

The following is the official vote for Mayor at the Davenport election on Saturday last:

	H. Price, Rep.	Jas. Grant, Dem.
1st Ward	80	37
2d "	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d "	89	34
4th "	147	40
5th "	[illegible]	[illegible]
6th "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price's majority		[illegible]

Breaking their Crockery.

The Chicago Press and Tribune says we are breaking the Democratic crockery down here in Egypt. Well, we acknowledge to doing a little in that line; there is one article, however, that we have not been able to break, *that tother Jug*. If we could get a whack at that, then we would "have em," but as long as the Jug remains they will rally around it on election day, growing more and more Democratic at every sip, until the following expression breaks forth: "Hurrah for Jackson!"—*Marshall (Ill.) Hornet.*

Who are the Disunionists?

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

We propose now to ask the attention of our readers, by way of a New Year's gift, to some of the beauties of disunion literature, vomited forth by the Democratic disunion party in the two Houses of Congress, in the last month, with such brief comments as suggest themselves to us. As we cannot, of course, give them all at once, we propose to divide them into chapters, with breathing spells between, in order to afford the reader a chance to ponder these literary gems, and sleep upon them for a night, before he is astonished with a fresh edition the next day. We quote verbatim from the Congressional *Globe*, so that we cannot be accused of misrepresentation:

CHAPTER I.

"I trust the time may never come—an evil day it will be for the continent of America—when the States of this Union shall be remitted to their sovereignty for protection."—*Senator Mason, of Va., Dec. 5th, 1859.*

Whoever contemplated such an event but the politicians of your school?

"If the power [to put down fillibustering expeditions from one State into another] be wanting in the one [the Federal Government], and the disposition should not exist in the other [the co-States], it is plain that we have but one remaining source of defence, and must look to ourselves."—*Senator Hunter, of Virginia, same day.*

An improbable state of things, and therefore safely assumed.

"When its powers [those of the Federal Government] shall be perverted from protection to destruction, their allegiance [that of the people of Mississippi] will cease, and with the same spirit in which they instituted this Government they will build up another."—*Senator Davis, of Miss., same day.*

A mere brutum fulmen, unworthy of a statesman like Mr. Jefferson Davis.

"We are able to protect ourselves, and we intend to do it; and whatever may be your political action and course against the South and her institutions, rely upon it, we shall be prepared to defend ourselves to the last extremity, even at the sacrifice of the Union, which you all pretend so much to revere."—*Senator Iverson, of Ga., same day.*

Maryland stands precisely upon this ground, with this exception, that she will do her fighting in the Union, not out of it.

"If gentlemen in this House take upon themselves the responsibility which gentlemen now in nomination have taken, does any man suppose this Union can continue? Can it continue if we are not to have any intercourse, religious, political, or social? Do we not know that when that time comes, this Union cannot exist—the government will be destroyed?"—*Mr. Clark, of Mo., Dec. 6.*

If the sky falls, we shall certainly catch larks.

"The South here asks nothing but its rights. As one of its representatives, I would have no more; but as God is my judge, as one of its representatives, I would shatter this Republic from turret to foundation stone, before I would take one tittle less."—*Mr. Keitt, of S. C., same day.*

Bravely said, but there is no need of pulling down the House to avoid the probability of fire.

"I think we are on the brink of a crisis, such as this country has never seen before, and I therefore feel deeply."—*Senator Mallory, of Florida, Dec. 7.*

Is not the apprehended crisis, the loss of the Executive branch of the Government by your party, next fall.

"Sir, I go farther than that, I would counsel my constituents instantly to dissolve all the political ties with a party and a people, who thus trample on our rights. This is what I would do. * * * I am for dissolving it; and as a distinguished man of my own State has said, I would dissolve this Union to-morrow, as much upon an abstraction as I would upon a practical result?"—*Senator Iverson, of Ga., same day.*

We rather think the people of Georgia will dissolve their ties with Iverson, before he has a chance of this sacrificing the Union upon an abstraction.

"You presume to denounce it as treason, because we say, that in a condition of things which we cannot tolerate, we will sunder the Union, pull it to pieces, column, base and tower, before we will submit to be crushed by a Government which is our own as well as yours."—*Senator Chesnut, of S. C., same day.*

Another Sampson Agonistes. We trust he will never attempt the overt act.

"Unless we can have peace in the country, unless we can have that protection from the attacks of your citizens, which we have from foreigners, from English and French, who dare not do one tithe of what you do, then the Union has come to the last. * * * Unless you pass such laws (punishing men engaged in insurrectionary plots,) unless you put down this spirit of abolitionism, the Union will be short."—*Mr. Garnett, of Va., same day.*

We have no such fears of the Union, because the friends of the Union everywhere will rally to the protection of our interstate relations.

"When it (the Constitution) is violated, persistently violated, when its spirit is no longer observed upon this floor—I war upon your government, I am against it. I raise then the banner of secession, and I will fight under it, as long as the blood flows and ebbs in my veins."—*Mr. Lamar of Miss., the same day.*

The more effectual plan, we think, in such an event, would be to war upon the party in power, under the stars and stripes, and not cut one's nose off to spite the face.

"Yes, sir, the glorious Union, much as I revere it with all its venerable associations, I would sooner see rent and torn like the fabled body of Osiris, beyond the possibility of repair or reorganization, than bow my neck to the brute will of a majority, unlimited and unregulated by the spirit of the Constitution. * * * I will never utter another threat or another resolution, but as the stroke follows the lightning's flash, so with me, acts shall be coincident and commensurate with words."—*Mr. Pryor of Va., same day.*

Everybody will be struck with the sublimity of these passages. The rhetoric is of the Horation order, *in medias res*, or out of the frying pan into the middle of the fire. And then, a word and a blow, and the blows to come first.

AFFAIRS AT BROWNSVILLE.

Retreat and Pursuit of Cortinas.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 22d, gives the following summary of events on the Rio Grande since our last:

On the 5th, about midnight, the three companies, so long heralded as coming from Fort Clark, two of artillery and one of cavalry, came under the command of Major Heintzelman. They proved to be of the best material in officers and men, but rather few in numbers, the fault of the Commander of the Department, or of the Secretary of War, or both.

On the 8th, a party of thirty of Cortinas' men took a youth prisoner, within half a mile of the plaza, and took from him his saddle and bridle, releasing his horse because it was worthless, and himself because he was a Mexican. Some days afterwards news was brought in that a cart containing about two thousand dollars worth of government property, clothing, blankets, ammunition, and which had been left behind to come in at leisure (it was an ox cart), had been taken by one of Cortinas' bands, and a soldier of the United States who had been left to guard it had been killed.

On the 14th, necessary preparations having been completed, and the rangers under Tobin having reported to Major Heintzelman their readiness to co-operate, the military started up to find and attack Cortinas. There were 142 regulars and 125 rangers. They started about three o'clock A. M., and after a march, quite fatiguing to the artillery men who were on foot, of thirteen miles, they came upon a body of the enemy, some two hundred strong, opened a fire on them with two twenty-four pound howitzers, which was answered by the cannon of the enemy. In about an hour the latter was silenced, and the regulars on one side and the rangers, who had dismounted, on the other, (they had been deployed as skirmishers,) rushed up to capture the piece, but the Mexicans got it away, were pursued as soon as the rangers and cavalry could get their horses, but the former found themselves ambuscaded and dismounted to clear the chaparral, when the enemy got off with their cannon, which was then some distance beyond. A wet Norther came up, and the roads became very bad, so that it was thought best to return, as one of Capt. Tobin's men was wounded, mortally as it proved—David Hurman, of San Antonio—and one or two others, and two of the regulars slightly, all of whom needed assistance. So they returned on the 15th. It is, however, not to be forgotten that as they started back they heard a bugle blast of defiance with cheers close to their side, but in the woods, whose authors a well directed search failed to discover.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, except that several were found dead. Cortinas himself, with the major part of his forces, was absent with the intent to surprise and attack Col. J. S. Ford, of the Texas Rangers, who arrived at the place of conflict with fifty men on the 14th, but too late to participate.

On the 16th Capt. Herron, of Seguin, with forty men, who had gone to Rio Grande City and thence to Edinburg, came here via Salt Lake and Taylor's, crossing on the Arroyo Colorado.

On the 17th, in the night, a courier came here from Point Isabel, announcing that Cortinas was hovering around that place, and robbing the ranchos near there on the river.

On the 18th, the body of rangers under Capt. Tobin, another under Capt. Ford, and the U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Stoneman, started out to scour the lower country. In the afternoon news came that Cortinas had concentrated his forces about thirty miles above, and was about to march up the river.

On the 19th this news was confirmed, with the addition that he was burning the ranches as he went, and that he had declared his intention to plunder and then burn Edinburg, Rio Grande City and Roma. Expresses were sent for the rangers and cavalry to return, and during the day the cavalry and Ford's rangers came in. The former reported finding one man, a Mexican, hanging at Palo Alto, whom they buried.

On the 20th, Tobin's rangers returned, reporting the country clear. Cortinas had been within three miles of Point Isabel, but had left, and all was quiet.

An expedition was fitted out and started up the river yesterday. It is intended as an extinguisher.

THE LATEST.

From the purser of the Arizona we learn that Cortinas was two days ahead of his pursuers, and that he was burning all the out-houses and ranches in his course, which was up the river. On the 20th he slept at Edinburg, but did no harm to property there, the people being mostly Mexicans, or sympathizers; only he took the handsome sum of $15,000 in money from Sr. D. Mariano Trevino, the brother of the Mexican consul at Brownsville.

The latest heard from the pursuers, states that Capt. Tobin's Texas Rangers were in advance of the other troops; but whether he intended to push on or wait for them was not known. Nor was it known what was the number of Cortinas' men, but it was believed to be very large.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Opinions of Our Contemporaries.

On the 14th ult., we published three columns of notices of the Press and Tribune taken from our exchanges in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan. The following, among others, have come upon our table since that date:

ILLINOIS.

From the Pana Plaindealer.

Chicago Press and Tribune.—We take pleasure in calling attention to this staunch Republican paper. As a general thing, we don't like to furnish a club wherewith another can knock our brains out, nor do we live strictly up to the Scriptural injunction of loving our [newspaper] neighbors as ourselves; but in this instance, we have no fears, either of harm or dangerous rivalry. The time was when we had to depend upon Eastern journals as the exponents of our political tenets, and for reliable general information. But such is not the case *now*. The great Northwest can boast of its own metropolis, with its commerce, literary institutions, periodicals and newspapers; and we hazard little in according to the Press and Tribune *the foremost place in this last respect*—nor is it done without years of close observation in the newspaper world. The Press and Tribune, in respect to ability, in character, and mechanical execution, (which last a printer only can appreciate) is not surpassed anywhere; and after subscribing and paying for the *Plaindealer*, be sure you do the same by the Press and Tribune, and, our word for it, you will never be the poorer, and very likely much richer.

From the Marshall Herald.

We publish to-day the prospectus of the Press and Tribune. This is one of the largest and best papers in the West; it is published in Chicago, a city that has great advantages for obtaining news from all points. In clubs of ten it costs only one dollar. *Every farmer ought to take it. Every politician ought to take it*, in a word, *everybody ought to take it*. Western men ought to support Western papers. The telegraph brings news faster than the mails, therefore you get the news earlier from a Western paper, than from an Eastern one. Let everybody send for the Press and Tribune, and our word for it you will never repent it.

From the Henry County Dial.

On the first page may be found the Prospectus of the Chicago Press and Tribune—the *liveat* and ablest paper in the Northwest. Having been one of those who started and published the *Tribune* for four years, and labored about the same length of time in the editorial department of the *Press*, we feel a sort of personal pride in the magnificent success of the consolidated journal. Only a few years ago the New York *Tribune* and other Eastern papers crowded Northwestern journals to the wall, but it is so no longer. This noble section of the Union has now a Press worthy to be its representative.

[From the Kendall County Free Press.]

The people of the West, we believe, are beginning to realize that there are papers published in their own States that will furnish them as much, as reliable, and as interesting reading matter, as those issued in eastern cities, therefore we would recommend, as a Campaign year is about to dawn upon us, that our Western prints be given the preference in subscriptions. The Chicago Press and Tribune, is one of the best, if not the best paper in Illinois, and being published at the metropolis of our State, is just the paper every Illinoisian wants for political and commercial news.

[From the Newton Star.]

We invite the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the Chicago Press and Tribune. This is one of the largest and most reliable papers published in the West, and gives more reading matter than any other paper in Illinois. *We scarcely believe there is a journal in the country, that has done more in the Republican cause than this one*; and we feel a special interest in its circulation in our county. It always gives the latest news as early as any of the Eastern papers; and no one can object to the price, which is only $1.50 per year.

From the Galesburg Democrat.

We would call the attention of our Republican friends to the advertisement of the Press and Tribune in another column. This journal is doing good service in the Republican ranks, and we would advise every one who has done what he can to sustain the local press, next to subscribe to the Press and Tribune. It is emphatically, a Western journal, devoted to the interests of the Great West, and particularly of the State of Illinois.

From the Pontiac Sentinel.

"The Press and Tribune."—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this sterling Republican paper in another column. This is, by all odds, the most reliable and unflinking advocate of Republicanism in the West, and in view of the exciting Presidential Campaign now upon us, it behooves every Republican, who can spare the trifle asked for its subscription, to subscribe immediately. *As a newspaper it is unexcelled*; and even those who differ politically with it will find it in this respect the cheapest investment they can possibly make.

[From the Pike county Free Press.]

We publish this week the prospectus of the Press and Tribune, to which we invite the attention of our readers. We regard the Press and Tribune as the raciest and one of the most ably conducted papers in the country. Besides it is the earnest and unstiring advocate of the interests of the great Northwest, and we hope that it may have five thousand readers in this county during the next year.

[From the Schuyler Citizen.]

The Press and Tribune issues its prospectus for 1860. This is conceded on all hands to be the best and cheapest newspaper in the West. You all know the paper, comment is not needed. We will obtain it for any one who hands us a dollar.

[From the Whiteside Sentinel.]

In another column will be found the Prospectus of the Chicago Press and Tribune for 1860. The Press and Tribune is well and favorably known throughout the Northwest. It is ably conducted, and is well entitled to the large and increasing circulation it is receiving.

IOWA.

From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Chicago Press and Tribune.—The prospectus of this excellent Republican journal appears elsewhere in our issue of to-day. We ask our readers to give it a careful perusal, and then to subscribe for the paper. It is bold, fearless and outspoken upon all political issues of the day—its news department is full and reliable, as are also its market reports. If you want an Eastern paper, we say to you subscribe for the Press and Tribune. From the extraordinary railroad facilities enjoyed by the city of Chicago at the present time, the Press and Tribune, in the matter of late intelligence, and, as for that, in the matter of ability, too, is equal to any paper on the Atlantic border, and at the same time, is thoroughly identified with the interests of the great Northwest. We ask our readers, in all candor, if the Press and Tribune—being a western paper—is not better calculated to promote the material and political interests of the West, than papers published 1000 miles off, in the Atlantic ports, which know little and care less for Western interests, sentiments and requirements.

From the Des Moines Citizen.

The Chicago Press and Tribune is one of the live Republican papers of the Northwest, and is doing a glorious work for the cause of free labor. Any one of our readers who needs a daily or tri-weekly paper, containing events of the day, articles of force and ability, and a complete statement of the condition of the grain and other markets of Chicago, will do well to subscribe for that paper.

From the Maquoketa Excelsior.

Chicago Press and Tribune.—On another page will be found the prospectus of this sterling Republican sheet, and we hope any of our readers who wish to subscribe for a distant paper will peruse it before sending their money to some of the Eastern cities. To any man living in Iowa the Press and Tribune is invaluable, as its market reports are full and reliable, and besides it is one of the cheapest and best papers in the Union.

From the Keosauqua Republican.

Chicago Press and Tribune.—To persons wishing a daily or weekly paper away from home—that is, out of the State—we commend the Press and Tribune. It is a *live* paper—conducted with spirit and energy—filled with reading matter to suit all classes.

From the Mt. Vernon News.

Mr. Geo. Clement is getting up a club for the Chicago Press and Tribune, and we would suggest to all who wish to subscribe for a first class paper to call on him. The Press and Tribune is pre-eminently the leading paper in the Northwest in every particular, and more especially for *news* and *commercial* matter.

From the Fairfield Ledger.

Those of our readers who desire the *best* paper published in the West, are directed to procure the Chicago Press and Tribune. The prospectus will be found on the first page of our paper, and we solicit for it a careful perusal. Now is the time to make up clubs.

WISCONSIN.

From the Richland County Observer.

Read the prospectus of the Chicago Press and Tribune which occupies a place in our paper this week. We have no misgivings on the score of truth when we state that *this is the ablest and most useful political paper published in the United States*. Its editors are clear-headed and far-sighted, and in their productions no man with "half an eye" can mistake their position. They are "sound on the goose," and Republican to the core. Persons who want a *good, reliable, well-conducted* National paper we would recommend to this establishment.

INDIANA.

From the La Porte Herald.

In another column of to-day's *Herald* will be found the prospectus of the Chicago Press and Tribune. To say that it is one of the best papers published in the West, will not convey the true idea of the position it occupies in Western journalism. *It stands at the very top of the news journals of the West, and without a superior in the East.* Our western farmers, merchants and others, have been changing the New York *Tribune* for it; and we are glad that they have done so. If the West has as valuable productions as the East, let the West sustain them—the East will not. Let every man who wishes to obtain a good sound Republican journal during the coming campaign, subscribe for the Chicago Press and Tribune.

From the Goshen Times.

The time is at hand when people are looking about for their reading matter for the coming year. To such we would say, that the next paper, in point of interest, to the Goshen *Times*, is the Chicago Press and Tribune, a prospectus of which may be seen in our columns. The Western man who reads the Press and Tribune one year will not fail to see that a Western paper is more closely identified with his interests than any other. Try it a year and then give in your experience.

From the Waterloo Press.

The Chicago Press and Tribune.—This is the largest paper published in Chicago, and gives the fullest commercial, literary, political, judicial, foreign and domestic intelligence. The attention of our readers is directed to the prospectus in another column of this paper. The Press and Tribune is Republican, and it is afforded at the low price of $1 per year, to clubs of ten.

From the Monticello Spectator.

Those of our readers who wish to subscribe for a *good* city newspaper, one that is up to the times in every particular, will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the Chicago Press and Tribune, in the prospectus of that paper, in another column. The inducements to small clubs, and the facility for a quick transportation of news from all parts of the country to this section by the way of Chicago, are such as to elicit the attention of men who desire to keep well posted on the topics of the day.

MICHIGAN.

From the Niles Republican.

The Chicago Press and Tribune.—This sterling paper has issued its prospectus for the year 1860, we insert it in another column. *We regard the Press and Tribune as one of the first papers in the United States.* It is to the great Northwest, what the New York *Tribune* is to New England, and the eastern borders of "the West." We recognize in the conductors of the Press and Tribune a rare talent, and a laudable soundness "on the goose." As a newspaper it has no superior. Allied as Chicago is in commercial intercourse, with this locality it becomes a matter of special interest to our citizens to read it instead of hundreds of light trashy things, which receive their only zest as newspapers from the fact of their being published in some eastern city. We hope the Press and Tribune may receive many subscribers from this valley.

From the Niles Inquirer.

In to-day's paper will be found the prospectus of the Chicago Press and Tribune, one of the ablest and best Republican papers in the Union. We commend it to the patronage of all who wish a good Western paper, as entirely worthy of their support and confidence.

From the Jackson Citizen.

We refer our readers to the prospectus of the Chicago Press and Tribune, one of the ablest and best Republican papers in the Union. We commend it to the patronage of all who wish a *first-rate* Western paper.

The Mails Stopped.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has refused to carry the mails since Monday the 2d inst., for the reason, as we understand, that the Government failed to pay for the services at the time agreed upon. How many other roads will stop rendering further service to the Government, in carrying the mails, for the same cause, we do not know, but we shall not be surprised to hear that such has been generally adopted, and that the greater portion of the whole mail service of the country be brought to a sudden stand still. This is a sad condition of things, and calls for severe condemnation of the Government and the Democratic party, which could readily have avoided the difficulty, by allowing the House to be organized. That done, and the appropriations would at once have been made for paying off the Government creditors. But these vultures think more of securing the officer of the House than in paying the debts of the Government, and the result of their conduct is the stoppage of the mail service of the country.—*Ft. Wayne Rep., 4th.*

Stay Laws in Iowa.

The *Press and Tribune* is in error in supposing that the Legislature of Iowa will be beset by petitions for stay laws. Not a single community that we have heard from, save Davenport, is moving in the matter. The people of Iowa, as a general thing, are disposed to pay their debts without the interposition of any unusual legal obstacles thrown in the way of creditors securing what justly belongs to them.

The people of Iowa have already taken that "sober second thought," which shows the folly of resorting to any legislative tricks to get rid of their debts.

The movement in Davenport is simply a momentary impulse, stimulated by the failure of the Wild Cat manufacturers of that locality, and will die out as speedily as it burst into existence.—*Dubuque Herald.*

Pius the Ninth the Last Pope.

Apropos of the Pope, there is, and has been for years, a curious tradition in Italy—that Pius the Ninth would be the last Pope; and, in illustration of this, I will repeat an anecdote related to me by a friend of mine. Several years ago, in the Pontificate of Gregory XVI., this gentleman was in the cathedral of Siena, looking at the busts of the Popes, which are placed after their deaths, in a niche devoted to that purpose. Two empty niches then alone remained. "Why," said my friend, "there is only room for two more busts; you will have to make niches for those of the future Popes." "Oh, no, signor," replied the Cicerone, "they say after these two we shall never have any more Popes." Gregory's bust now stands in one of the niches; the other is, I believe, still empty.

From the New York Dispatch, October 1, 1859.

Something for the Ladies.—A new invention has recently appeared, which, although useful to every body, is specially claimed by the ladies, as being exactly suited to their wants and requirements. They are delighted with Spalding's Prepared Glue. It brings up no disagreeable associations of sticky glue pots and stifling odors, but is merely a clear transparent liquid, in a pretty little bottle, with a small accompanying brush, fit to stand on the daintiest toilet table in all the land, with cologne and Perfumes and China trifles. And so useful it proves, too, if any accident happens to the ten thousand little knick-knacks that ladies delight in. No sending to the manufacturer for repairs, at an expense scarcely less than would attend the purchase of a new article. A few of the crystal drops, skillfully applied by fair fingers, will set all right. For furniture, for work boxes, for books, for everything, it is a perfect little family physician! The amount of money that one of these bottles can save in a month, would seem almost incredible, and ladies rely on their Prepared Glue as a sort of a magician that can effect every thing! And they know, too. When any article of domestic reform meets the enthusiastic sanction at their hands that Spalding's Prepared Glue has received, you may be pretty sure it is something worth having on your closet shelf!

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
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IT IS SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL AND STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF POPULAR REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.
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☞ One from Samuel Lesman, Camden, Hillsdale County, Mich., of a beloved daughter.
☞ One from Eli Budd, of Athens, Ill., who was given up by six doctors.
☞ One from Dr. A. O. Doom, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty years practice.
☞ One from Robert C. Shinn, of Marion, of a consumptive daughter cured.
☞ One from M. M. Van Deusen, Springfield, Ill., as *the remedy* for Lung disease.
☞ One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all.
☞ One from J. W. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years standing—an astonishing cure.
☞ One from Harriet Cummins, Cincinnati, O., cured of a severe bronchial difficulty, raising blood, &c.
☞ One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western Row, Cincinnati, O.
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☞ Agents who remit $40 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The magazines are—
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THE CELEBRATED
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—FOR—
LADIES, MISSES, GENTS AND BOYS,
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YANKEE CREEPERS,
To Prevent Falling in Slippery Weather,
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33 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacture and keep constantly on hand all kinds of Chimneys, Gas Shades, Lamps, Lantern Globes, [illegible]
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BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
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PRESENTS
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THE HOLIDAYS.
GIFTS AND PRESENTS.
HEAD DRESSES, Embroidered and Plain.
STEEL BUCKLES, Slides and Clasps.
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INFANTS' BASKETS, CHINA TEA SETTS, WATCH KEYS, DOLLS, RINGS, &c., &c.
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Office Stationery.
All those in want of SETT OF BLANK BOOKS Or an Office Out Fit on or about the first of January are invited to send in their orders at once.
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CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the
ONLY GOOD SAUCE
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Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester:
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"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
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In Soup—In gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c., Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health.
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JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
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A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipments from England.
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Solicit the attention of the citizens of the
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MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
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BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge,
for which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—175 Lake st.
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
A Large and Splendid Assortment.
[illegible]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
[illegible]
de10-b93-1m T. E. EDSON, Assignee.

Special Notices.

Dangerous Fraud—Caution to the Public.—We invite the aid of all who know the intrinsic value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS [illegible] ... St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these counterfeits, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the press. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted [illegible] ... Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.

The Silver Threads which Time introduces into the Hair, prevent thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers and moustaches; and yet, in ten minutes Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye would render every fibre as

DARK AS NIGHT,

and embrace twenty years from the appearance of the individual. The triumphant result of

DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS

proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its beautifying properties. Ladies whose beauty so materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," [illegible] ... Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic destruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, colic, and nervous disorders in all their forms. But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohrwall (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 130 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchants' Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposition the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

[illegible] ... confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended. ... Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses ... SICK HEADACHE ... LIVER INVIGORATOR ... Bilious Attacks ...

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic ... The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts ... Costiveness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body from sudden cold, ... Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

Price Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. ...

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. ... Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service. ... I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: [illegible] ... FINLEY JOHNSON.

... Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood ... J. K. BRAGG.

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No. 230 Lake Street.

C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c

Also, the largest assortment of

Kit and Shoe Findings,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,

And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.

HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at shortest notice by J. W. DOANE & CO., No. 71 Dearborn street.

FRESH OYSTERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Received daily in Cans, Kegs and Shells, at the old Depot, No. 18 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. H. COOKE, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. No. 45.......State Street.......No. 45. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Elliott & Deming, (Late Rowe & Co.) **Planters and Dealers in OYSTERS.** Oysters in Kegs and Cans packed and shipped to all parts of the country at the **Lowest Wholesale Prices.** Orders addressed to Elliott & Deming, Fair Haven, Conn., or Detroit, Mich., will be promptly attended to. E. A. ELLIOTT, Detroit, Mich. J. L. DEMING, Fair Haven, Conn.

THE METALIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. OFFICE 54 WILLIAMS STREET, NEW YORK. MANUFACTURERS OF **Patent Conical Volute Steel Car-Springs.** With increased capital and facilities, and ability to meet all orders promptly, this Company respectfully invite the attention of Railroad Managers ... **Orders and Correspondence Solicited.** CHAS. B. GIBSON, President. C. PALMER, Treasurer. R. VOSE, Secretary. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 137 South Water street.

ROSEHILL CEMETARY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that ... [illegible] ... For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 83 Clark street.

Business Cards.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHARLES M. REED.

E. H. & J. W. BOYDEN, LAW OFFICE, ... Clark Street, Near the Court House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.

GOUDY & WAITE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 128 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM C. GOUDY. CHARLES B. WAITE.

JANSEN & BROSS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington sts., Chicago, Ill. ...

EDWARD G. ASAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, **No. 37 South Clark Street,** Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, ... North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. ... References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT.

J. THORNE CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, **No. 5 Portland Block,** NOTARY PUBLIC, Chicago, Ill.

A. W. SLAYBACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, St. Joseph, Mo. Attends the Courts of Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway Counties. ...

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, **49 South Water Street,** Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 305 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Stoves.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, at H. W. LANDRETH'S, No. 310 State street. Self-Regulator Stoves, Air-Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, ... Conqueror Cooking Stove. ... is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and ... For sale by H. W. LANDRETH, 310 State street.

PORTABLE FURNACE AND HEATER, WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED. One of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. Call and see it at **No. 201 LAKE STREET.**

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!! FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS, For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices, at 201 LAKE STREET.

Excelsior Weather Strips, FOR SALE AT NO. 201 LAKE STREET. Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and rain and save a large per cent. of your fuel by going to 201 Lake street and getting some of the Excelsior Weather Strip for your windows and doors. **Remember 201 Lake Street.**

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! —AT— ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71.......LAKE STREET.......71. Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash COOK STOVES of various patterns, PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal, OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal, BOX STOVES for Hotels and R.R. Cars, &c., RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES, Also the famous Hard Coal Burner RADIATOR. Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware, Housekeeping Goods in General. Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place 71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71. JAS. T. ALLEN. JAS. P. DALTON.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of housekeeping, Hardware and Tin ware.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE. BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—274 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, **Architect and Superintendent.** Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. OFFICE—22 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

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G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT. OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 53.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......53 Post Office Box 3380. E. C. FULLER. WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH **Dental Surgeons.** CHICAGO, ILL. Sec. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2384.

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, **Assisted by Dr. John White.** 134 LAKE STREET.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST, Office ... No. 38 Washington street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the first of January, 1860, withdrew from Cook, Brother & Co., ... FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT, **No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195** Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dress Goods ... Pants, in every style desired. Carpets cleaned. Lace Curtains cleaned and bleached at reduced prices. ... SIDNEY KALISCH.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND ROSIN.—... Also—German and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. H. WINCHESTER, 224 Kinzie street.

MOSS! MOSS!! DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up at ... [illegible] ... R. P. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants, 28 Commercial-st., and 13 Levee, St. Louis.

Press & Tribune.

For the Press and Tribune.

SNOW.

BY JOHN RODGERS.

All night the snow had been falling,
Beginning at day's decline,
And working, through hours of stillness,
With skill of a hand divine.

Nor ceased it when night was ended
And to earth the day was born,
But Can..... [illegible]
Adown through the grey of morn.

It spread in its sheathing robes ...
A robe o'er the freezing earth,
And everywhere at its coming
New forms of beauty had birth.

A veil it wove for the woodland,
Then flew to the meadowy pass,
Writing the name of the giver
On every blade of grass.

Each form was veiled, with its coming
Down from the bounteous skies,
Till snow-clad trees, in the distance,
Seemed like shrouded ghosts to rise.

It paused on the highest branches
Of woodland's stately trees,
Then frolicked in forms of beauty,
When moved by the passing breeze.

It sought the [illegible],
And there, with curious flowers,
It decked the [illegible],
Their whiteness [illegible] wintry bowers.

'Twas down in the silent valley,
And there, with an artist's skill,
It spanned with its feathery archways,
The breast of the purling rill.

And the fairest forms of beauty
That ever the eye did trace
Were seen in the flake's gyrations,
Adown through the airy space.

But the mid-day breezes rising,
Bore the snowy veil away,
And the setting sun gleamed brightly
O'er the fields where snow robes lay.

Then came on the night in splendor,
And starlight and moonlight fair,
Mingled with gushings of gladness,
Till earth seemed free from all care.

And the merry bells that jingled,
With mirth kept a merry chime,
Talking of moonlight and snowfalls,
The joy of the winter time.

Dundee, Ill.

A TOPER'S SOLILOQUY.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And so likewise have I;
The reason too's the same—
It comes of getting dry.
But here's the difference 'twixt leaves and me:
I fall "more harder" and more frequently.

ANTIQUITIES OF ILLINOIS.

We find the following paragraphs in our exchanges without accompanying evidence of their origin. But we presume they are truthful:

REMAINS OF ANCIENT SALT WORKS IN THE SALINES OF ILLINOIS.—Dr. Davis has received a letter from Mr. Sellers, a scientific gentleman in charge of some of the Salines in Illinois, who has discovered various articles sunken in the earth, which were used at some long past period by people unknown, in making salt from the same springs which are now recently brought into use. The letter contains descriptions of utensils and instruments found, particularly fragments of the largest ancient earthen jars ever discovered in our country. It also gives a description of the process which must have been pursued by the unknown manufacturers, in procuring salt from the waters. Such discoveries with the intelligent and interesting conclusions to which the writer was led by the facts, add new inducements to the labors of investigators.

ANCIENT VASES.—At the late meeting of the American Ethnological Society, Dr. Davis exhibited a number of small jars or vases, from the old Chiriqui burying grounds, and other parts of America, with fragments of much ruder and larger Indian pottery from the United States. One of these (from the Illinois Salines) must have belonged to a jar or pot, four or five feet across. It had marks on the outside of a kind of woven basket, on which it must have been moulded. Similar marks, of different fineness and patterns, were also seen on several of the fragments from different places. Dr. Davis said that he had examined about 2,000 specimens and never found any indications of the use of the potter's wheel, or of the turning of clay, among American Indians. He then remarked that it had been enquired how the Peruvian and other narrow-necked Indian jars could have been formed, but he exhibited some which had been broken at the old seams, where they had been united, after being made in two or more parts. One of them, of spherical form, had separated itself into two hemispherical halves, by an even horizontal fracture.

Mr. Ewbank said these were highly interesting facts. There are, as Mr. Davis remarks, no marks of the *Potter's Wheel* on a single specimen of ancient Indian pottery in all America. The *Thread-making idea* was also developed in a different manner in the Western Continent from other parts of the world, (as explained by himself at former meetings.) If our American tribes were derived from the Tartars, we shall probably find some marks of resemblance in their pottery and spinning.

The Recording Secretary mentioned that several earthern jars, in M. Duchaillu's exhibition, 365 Broadway, of objects brought by him from West Africa, near the Equator, have similar marks of baskets of grass, cloth and wicker work, and that that enterprising young French traveler assured him that he had seen the negroes make them, burning up the baskets in the fire while the jars are baking.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

AN UNDESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—The London *Court Circular* states that Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has determined to appropriate no small portion of her fortune to the endowment and erection of an Asylum for Decayed Singers! Probably tenors will be received in all stages of decomposition, as will also soprani, while basses and even the baritones, will have to apply for admission at the earliest symptom of mortification. It is a noble charity, although 'moist and unpleasant' as a subject of reflection. What we need to have endowed with the greatest liberality in this country, is an Asylum for Decayed Politicians, who are an offence in all decent nostrils.

—The number of words in the English language exceeding six syllables in length, is very small. "Honorificabilitudidity," which is to be found in an old dictionary, (?) is the only English word of eleven syllables that we can call to mind. In other languages still longer words are to be found. 'Don Juan Nemopuceno de Burionagonatotorecagogeazcoecha,' was the name of a person employed in the finance department of Spain a few years ago. He ought to have been appointed superintendent of 'Kaminagadeyathooroosmokanogonagira, or of 'Arademarayasadeloovaradooyou,' two estates in the East Indies, respecting which a law suit was pending in English courts while he was administering Spanish finances.

—The Jerusalem correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that Prince Alfred, Queen Victoria's second son, who is a midshipman in the British navy, while in the port of Jaffa received a severe thrashing from a brother middy, whom he had insulted; and it is related of him, greatly to his credit, by his brother officers, that after his defeat he begged the victor's pardon for having commenced the quarrel.

—A young man named Nicholson, living some fifteen miles south of Lafayette, Ind., was frozen to death last week in a fit of somnambulism. He had gone to bed in his usual health, but was missing in the morning, and it was found he had taken one of his father's horses with him. This was on Sunday morning. He was tracked as far as possible immediately, but the trail was at last lost, and it was not till Monday morning that he was found sitting in the snow, still alive, but dying, with the horse quietly standing near him. He died that night.

GIVE YOUR DOGS WATER, AND KEEP OFF HYDROPHOBIA.—A freeze up like the present, is always dangerous on account of dogs. They can get no drink, and become mad. Every person owning a dog should be careful to supply the animal with water, daily, as the best preventive against hydrophobia. Frequent cases of this terrible disease occur in severe winter weather, simply because the poor dogs find it impossible to supply themselves with water. Ice and snow only aggravate the thirst—they must have water.

—Mrs. Daniel Webster is leading a quiet and dignified life in New York city, surrounded by relatives and friends. She devotes her time to self-culture, and to the performance of the duties she owes to her friends, her country and the church.

—C. C. Memminger has been appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Minister Extraordinary from the Government of South Carolina, to that of Virginia! This is one of the first fruits of the proposed Dissolution of the Union—a revival of the Germanic Principality system.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—When the workmen were tearing down the Mansion House on the corner of Unity and Tileston streets, Boston, belonging to the heirs of the late Deacon Hiler, they found a well worn volume of Cotton Mather's discourses on "The Flood," published in 1713. The work was in a good state of preservation, and almost every page relates to some marvellous story that taxes human credulity to a great extent. The house named above was a noted place of meeting for the "Sons of Liberty," just before the revolution. It has a long while been called the "Union Club House," after the name of the Society meeting in its spacious rooms.

—The Hon. Isaac Blackford, senior Judge of the Court of Claims, died in this city on the evening of the 31st ult. He was appointed to his honorable and important trust by President Pierce in 1855, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his laborious duties. He was a resident of the State of Indiana at the time of his appointment, held a high rank in the legal profession, and was much esteemed as a citizen and friend.—*National Intelligencer.*

—The New York correspondent of the Washington *States* says: "Among the small gossip of the day is mentioned the return of a lady who recently eloped from her husband and children in Brooklyn. It is said that the steamer which took Mrs. Adams and her paramour, Myers, to Europe, had not got beyond Sandy Hook before the lady repented of her folly, and a terrible reaction commenced. A little cool reflection, a few qualms of conscience and sea-sickness operating together, and the rosy romance suddenly changed into the most intolerable reality of suffering and shame, and so the unhappy fugitives made haste to return; but, alas! they return no more to the domestic Eden they abandoned; and society will forever bar its gates, at least, to the erring woman.

"The only charm [illegible] to cover,
And hide her shame from every eye,
And bring repentance to her lover,
Is—to die."

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Master Casper Stepp, a lad about thirteen years old, son of Dr. Wm. Stepp, of this place, while engaged celebrating Christmas with a pistol, on Monday last, accidently shot himself, from the effects of which shooting he died on Tuesday evening. The pistol, heavily charged with powder and paper wadding, was in the lads pantaloons pocket, when, in endeavoring to draw it out hastily, it was prematurely discharged, the charge entering the right lower abdomen, and ranging downward, passed out through the sack. Drs. Philips and Lamb were immediately summoned to the lad's assistance, and upon examination found that the lower intestines were torn and mangled to a frightful extent, and the testicles seriously injured.—*Nashville Democrat 4th.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. David Sherrill, living near McKee's mill, on Sugar Creek, met with an awful death on last Saturday night, as follows: He went to the house of a friend (Mr. James Best,) to get his gun which Mr. Best's son had borrowed. On taking it into his hand, he inquired if it was loaded, and took it to a light to examine. On lifting the hammer he saw no cap on the tube—it had evidently stuck fast in the hammer—he then placed the butt of the gun on the floor, raised the hammer with his foot, and was about to blow into the muzzle to further test whether or not it was loaded, when his foot slipped, the hammer fell, exploding the cap that had adhered to it, and fired off the gun. The ball struck the unfortunate man just over the eyes. He fell and expired immediately, repeating several times in succession, "Lord have mercy on me," "Lord have mercy on me." He leaves a wife and five children. He was buried at Ridgeville on Monday, 2d inst.—*Schuyler Citizen, 4th.*

CASUALTIES IN GREENE COUNTY.—On Tuesday night last, Michael Farley, who resided about five miles south-east of this town, on the road leading to Turpin's mill, was killed in the following manner: He had been to Alton with a load of grain, and, on his return, had reached a point north of Turpin's mill, within a mile or two of his home, when his wagon was upset in some manner, falling upon him and killing him instantly. He was found on Wednesday morning, lying under the wagon, the horses standing near. Farley was an Irishman by birth, with a family consisting of a wife and four children, and was considered a very worthy and industrious man.

On Monday morning last pretty serious affray occurred at the house of Elisha Abney, some eight miles east or southeast of Carrollton, on the occasion of a "shindig" given by Abney. A young man by the name of William Stringer was shot with a pistol ball in the cheek, the ball lodging in the bone; Houston Means was stabbed twice in the vicinity of the shoulder; a brother of Means was also cut with a knife, and James Abney received some cuts in the neck. None of the wounds are likely to prove fatal, although Stringer and Means were pretty severely injured.—*Carrollton Press.*

FIRE AT CAIRO.—A two-story frame residence occupied in part by the editor of the *Gazette*, was burned on the 23d ult. Loss about $2,500. Mose intimates that he saved most of his things, and hadn't much to lose anyhow. He seems to have found plenty of kind friends in his hour of need, for he says:

"Had it been possible for us to accept all the offers of shelter, food and raiment which they made, we would now be occupying about sixty houses, wearing about twelve hundred dollars worth of heavy overcoats, and toting around in a masticated form some twenty odd Christmas turkeys, with all the necessary *et ceteras.*"

A Burning Well in Bureau County.

The burning well in Milo, which has attracted a large share of attention, is still pouring out its gas, and the prospect now is that it will be made to answer both the purposes of light and heat. A. J. Nevitt, Esq., the proprietor, has furnished us a few items in this connection, which will be read with interest:

"In the summer of 1857 I dug a well 35 feet deep, and then bored 15 feet—2 inch bore. The water came up and ran over the top of the well within four hours after the auger struck the water. Twelve hours after this, the water settled back 4 feet from the top, and remained so for two years. Having had it tried with a force pump, the water would rise in the bore about as fast as it could be pumped out.

"In September last I dug another well, 45 rods from the first, 37 feet, and bored in addition 40 feet, 2 inch bore, which exploded gas with a pressure which sent the blaze about 30 feet high, before the well was filled up, and after this about 15 to 18 feet. The water in the first well, 45 rods from the gas well, went down at the rate of 4 inches per hour for four days, 35 feet. I want to know what the space was where the gas came from, and what amount of gas escaped in four days.

I have succeeded in confining the gas in a 1½ inch pipe. It makes a blaze about 2 to 3 feet high. The gas can be seen escaping very plainly when it is not burning, and can be heard 6 to 8 rods.

I have no means of ascertaining what amount of gas escapes per day, and have not tried to confine it from escaping from the pipe, thinking it safer to let it escape, as it is located only six feet from my dwelling."

Mr. Nevitt, in addition to the above, informs us that he is preparing to try this gas for lighting and heating his house. Should he succeed in this enterprise, one hole in the ground will furnish, free as water, light, heat and water for the family, and will be an annual saving of several hundred dollars, an item of no small moment during these hard times.—*Bureau Co. Republican.*

New Publications.

NEW BOOKS FOR 1860 —AT— ***S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,*** 39 & 41 Lake Street, East of State.

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PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ***Annual*** **REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, And Cultivator Almanac for 1860.** Containing Practical Suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist. Embellished with 180 Engravings, including Houses, Farm Buildings, Implements, Fruits, Flowers, &c., &c. SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 & 41.......LAKE STREET.......39 & 41.

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THREE GREAT BOOKS FOR CANVASSERS: First, **Footsteps of Sir John Franklin,** TRACED IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN, Or the Fate of Franklin Discovered, BY CAPT. McCLINTOCK. 1 Vol., 12mo. 400 pages illustrated.......Price, $1. Second, The Life, Travels and Adventures —OF— FERDINAND DE SOTO, DISCOVERER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. 1 vol. octavo. 550 pages. Eighty-Nine Wood Engravings and Six Superb Steel Plates, two of which, "The Burial of De Soto in the Mississippi," and "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," for a painting of which Congress paid $10,000, are worth more than the price of the book. This work is the finest issued in twenty years, cost the publisher $12,000, and is THE CHEAPEST BOOK IN THE WORLD. Price, $1.50. Third, **O. P. G.,** Or, The C. & C. of the A. N. 1 vol., 400 pages, with Portrait of the Author. Price, $1. This is the fastest selling book now before the American people. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circulars. These three books are not sold in bookstores. Sample copies sent anywhere, post paid, on receipt of price. JAS. T. LLOYD, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

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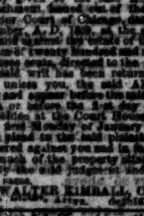

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TO THE PUBLIC.—Ever since my "AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries, and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am, and have been doing, with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal, and give my certificate, guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and the previous year were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this: the duty now on French brandy is 70 per cent less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles which I met with and conquered, in the case of my SCHNAPPS, before it obtained its present proud pre-eminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and hostility of counterfeiters and those who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds—their unhealthful effects on the human constitution are fully detailed by the highest medical authorities, for whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. Still I do so, in spite of all opposition, confident that the real and actual cures ... which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this enterprise, and have no fear, no doubt, about the ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily cooperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vile compounds, sold as "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtue of pure French brandy need not to be told. The brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and my signature appended, that it is of first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my thirty years' residence in the city, that I will certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best brandy manufacturers in France—with those who have a world-wide renown as the first brandy exporters. I have secured four eminent firms, who will ship me their brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons, who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to palm off their vile compounds of poisons, to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver st. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular, I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy; I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported and bottled by me; also, "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported by me, I also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port," and "Sherry" Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, and my certificate.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those to whom this circular reaches, and whose period of country history may be interested in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. I should more particularly address myself to ... Druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the wish of any man, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE.

"When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered a great service to the public. As a professed importer and an upright man, with ability and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not limit his benefits. There are cases in which pure Brandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children. In what quarter can such liquors would be procured?—[N. Y. Courier.

"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; and, as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental and physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as Brandy, in this and other countries, are rank poison—more, in their slow undermining of health and reason, than the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and nutritive efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy; and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of importing pure Brandy, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous 'Schiedam Schnapps,' Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bono publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the great reformer of a great and deadly abuse."—[N. Y. Mercury.

IMITATION LIQUORS.

"There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum Wine, &c., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremens was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.

"Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver street, whose Schiedam Schnapps have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle, and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago, how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved. However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—[N. Y. Dispatch.

Nearly the whole press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions.

BOGEN'S DRY AND SPARKLING WINES AT HALSEY & KING'S.

BOGEN'S PURE CATAWBA Brandy at HALSEY & KING'S.

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LAW SCHOOL —OF THE— UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. The next term will commence January 4th, 1860. Rooms in Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, adjoining Bell's Mercantile College. Students received at any time during the term. The success of this new Institution has fully equalled the most sanguine expectations of its friends and patrons, and it may now be considered permanently established. Facilities for acquiring a legal education are here offered, unequalled in all the West. For Circulars explaining Course of Instruction, address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Illinois.

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THE HYDE PARK HOUSE ... Will be open during the ***SLEIGHING SEASON*** FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS and PARTIES. The House will be lighted with gas, and every accommodation will be furnished that parties may require.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN **Piano Fortes and Melodeons,** NO. 99.......CLARK STREET.......NO. 99. BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded Seventeen First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. PIANOS TO RENT. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Apply at Music Store 99 Clark street.

USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND Amusing HOLIDAY PRESENTS, For young and old, such as fine Gold and Silver Spectacles, fitted with the best Crystal Glasses; superior Achromatic Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Stereoscopes, Polyoramas, Magic Lanterns and Slides, &c., at ... Optical Establishment, 73 South Clark street, opposite the Court House. Silver Medals awarded to his goods at the National Fair, Chicago, and State Fair, Freeport, Ill.

Wholesale Houses.

COPPER TOE— **Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips** FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 40 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Are the exclusive owners of the Patent Right for the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and the sole right of exclusive power to sell rights ... [illegible]

WADSWORTH & WELLS Will keep, in connection with their other general stock A Complete and Full Assortment OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES. (And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees ...) All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with accordingly.

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.

JEWETT & BUTER, 36 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Invite the country Trade to the following: 50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers. ... Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands. ... Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted. ... Tinplate—assorted. ... 10 Casks Sheet Zinc. Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Bars, Pig Tin, Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment.

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Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wabash Avenue, HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF **Staple and Fancy Goods,** BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, **Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.**

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Broadcloths,	Beavers,
Black Doeskins,	President
Velvet Vestings,	Castor
Coating Cloths,	Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans,	Doven Kerseys,

TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. An examination of our stock is solicited.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, *No. 46 Lake Street,* HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ***Boots and Shoes,*** And would invite the special attention of buyers to their CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. We are Agents for the sale of **Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,** Of which we have a full stock. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— BOOTS & SHOES. 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

SOMETHING NEW!!! MITCHELL'S PATENT **Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.** An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving is Effected in wear. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and this Patent, ... the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP,"

meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out. We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will amply corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoes, which we are desirous of making, for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.

MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS, OF CHICAGO, Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights. Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive prompt attention. CHASE, McKINNEY & CO., 48 and 50 Water st., Boston, Mass. N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Patent Grained ... and the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO., JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,** NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the Western Trade.

M. D. Gilman & Co., 153 *South Water St.* 153 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL. We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:

50 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
.. do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
150 do Jesse Oakley's do do
200 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Maccaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A1 do
104 bags Dried Apples,
50 bbls Zante Currants,
150 boxes Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
50 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
275 bales do Twine,
120 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
120 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes,

For sale very low. M. D. GILMAN & CO., 153 South Water Street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, NO. 14 LA SALLE STREET. Have on hand an assortment of ... Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins ... Funerals ... WRIGHT & McCLURE.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, 87 WELLS STREET. DEPOSITORY OF AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, R. Carter and Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Harrison, and many other publishers. WM. G. HOLMES, 87 Wells street.

Corporation Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, City of Chicago—City Collector's Office, January 6th, 1860.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1860, at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Chicago, to be begun and holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the said Court, I shall apply for judgment against all the lots, lands and parcels of land, on which the taxes and assessments charged in the collection warrants, hereinafter more particularly described, have not been collected or paid, for judgment against said lands, lots and parcels of land, for the amounts of taxes, assessments, interest and costs respectively due thereon, to wit:

The Warrants for the Collection of Taxes for general and special purposes assessed for the municipal year 1859 ...

Warrant 200, South, dated ... For planking ...
Warrant 204, South, dated ... For paving ... Lake ... line of the grounds of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Warrant 205, South, dated ... For opening an alley through Blocks 133 and 134, School Section ...
Warrant 206, South, dated March 17th, 1856—For constructing sidewalk on the north side of Jackson street, ...
Warrant 208, South, dated June 14th, 1856—For planking and ... alley through Block 31, Original Town of Chicago.
Warrant 209, South, dated June 17th, 1856—For filling Lasalle street from its present terminus at Madison street south to Jackson street.
Warrant 210, South, dated August ..., 1856—For ...
Warrant 211, South, dated ..., 1856—For grading Michigan avenue, from the residence of Mrs. Clark to ...
Warrant 212, South, dated September 24th, 1856—For ... opening an alley between ...
Warrant 213, South, dated September 24th, 1856—For ... Market street, from its southern terminus to Van Buren street.
Warrant 218, South, dated December 6th, 1856—For filling and replanking Madison street, from the river to Market street.
Warrant 221, South, dated February 18th, 1857—For planking and ... the alley in Blocks 133 and 134, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 222, South, dated February 18th, 1857—For planking and ...
Warrant 223, South, dated February 20th, 1857—For opening an alley through the centre of Block 31, Fractional Section 15, Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 224, South, ... For filling, walling and macadamizing Madison street, from Market street to Michigan avenue.
Warrant 226, South, dated September 22d, 1858—For filling, curbing and paving Washington street from Lasalle street to ...
Warrant 229, South, dated December 27th, 1858—For paving State street, from Madison street to Twelfth street.
Warrant 230, South, dated December 27th, 1858—For planking the alley between Blocks 127, 128, 133 and 134, School Section Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 231, South, dated December 27th, 1858—For macadamizing ... from Polk street to Clark street.
Warrant 233, South, dated December 27th, 1858—For extending Dyer avenue or Halsted street, from the Archer road to the South Branch of the Chicago river.
Warrant 293, South, dated March 1st, 1859—For paving River street and South Water street, in accordance with ...
Warrant 294, South, dated March 1st, 1859—For filling Dearborn ...
Warrant 295, South, dated March 1st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of State street, from Madison street to Twelfth street.
Warrant 297, South, dated May 3d, 1859—For grading North street and Prairie avenue.
Warrant 298, South, dated May 3d, 1859—For paving Clark street with Nicholson pavement, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 299, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Clark street, from south line of Washington street to north line of Madison street.
Warrant 300, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Clark street, from south line of Madison street to north line of Polk street.
Warrant 301, South, dated June 11th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Washington street, from west line of Clark street to east line of Lasalle street.
Warrant 302, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Dearborn street, from the south line of Randolph street to the north line of Madison street.
Warrant 303, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For gravelling ... street from Randolph to Twelfth streets, except between Van Buren and Congress streets.
Warrant 304, South, dated August 4th, 1859—For macadamizing Old street, from State to Canal street.
Warrant 305, South, dated August 31st, 1859—For filling, curbing and paving Couch Place from a point 80 feet east of the east line of Clark street to the west curb line of Dearborn street.
Warrant 306, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading, curbing and gravelling Wabash avenue, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 307, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For filling, walling and paving Wells street, from the south line of Randolph street to the north line of Madison street, excluding the 60 foot roadway of Washington street.
Warrant 308, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For filling, walling and gravelling Market street, from the centre of Washington street to the north line of Madison street.
Warrant 309, South, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading, curbing and gravelling State street, from the north line of Twelfth street to the centre of the Archer road.
Warrant 313, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For filling, curbing and gravelling Michigan avenue, from the south line of Lake street to the north line of Randolph street.
Warrant 314, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For curbing and gravelling Twelfth street, from the east line of State street to the east curb of Michigan avenue.
Warrant 315, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For extending Indiana avenue, from North street to a straight southerly direction to the north line of the contemplated eastern terminus of Liberty street, as ordered by the Common Council March 29th, 1859.
Warrant 316, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For constructing Laly street ...
Warrant 317, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For gravelling South street, from State street to the Archer road.
Warrant 317, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For opening and extending Quincy street westward through the center of the tract of land known as the Harrington tract, in the centre of the Blocks between Twelfth and North streets, Dearborn street and to a line which will intersect a line run in a straight southerly direction to the west line of ... avenue.
Warrant 318, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For extending Springer street from its present western terminus to Clark street, of the width and in a straight line with that part of Springer street already opened.
Warrant 319, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For filling Ringold Place and Douglas avenue.
Warrant 320, South, dated September 30th, 1859—For the extension of Park and Pleasant street in a straight easterly direction from Douglas avenue to Lake Michigan, sixty-six feet wide each.
Warrant 321, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Fremont street from Archer Road to Wentworth avenue.
Warrant 322, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Old street, from State street to South Branch of River.
Warrant 323, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Wabash avenue, from Hubbard Court to Peck Court.
Warrant 324, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalk on west side of Clark street, from Harrison street to Polk street.
Warrant 325, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalk on west side of State street, from Lake street to Madison street.
Warrant 326, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Polk street, from State street to Edina Place.
Warrant 327, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalk on west side of Wells street, from Washington street to Madison street.
Warrant 328, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Jackson street, from Clark street to Griswold street.
Warrant 329, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Calumet avenue, from Ringold Place to Monterey street.
Warrant 330, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Monterey street, from Calumet avenue to Prairie avenue.
Warrant 331, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Commerce street, from State street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 332, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Butterfield street, from Old street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 333, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Clark street, from Twelfth street to South street.
Warrant 334, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of State street, from Twelfth street to the Archer Road.
Warrant 335, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Dearborn street, from Archer Road to Old street.
Warrant 336, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Bridge street, from Grove street to Lasalle street.
Warrant 337, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Edina Place, from Harrison street to Taylor street.
Warrant 338, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Butterfield street, from Archer Road to South street.
Warrant 339, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Purple street, from Archer Road to Grove street.
Warrant 340, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Harmon Court, from Wabash avenue to Michigan avenue.
Warrant 341, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Commerce street, from Archer Road to Stewart avenue.
Warrant 342, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Buffalo street, from Polk street to Taylor street.
Warrant 343, South, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Franklin street, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 389, West, dated December 12th, 1857—For grading Reuben street, from the South Western Plank Road to Blue Island avenue.
Warrant 3.., West, dated October 8th, 1858—For filling, curbing and macadamizing West Randolph street, from Halsted street to Union Park.
Warrant 392, West, dated November 29th, 1858—For constructing sidewalks in the West Division.
Warrant 393, West, dated December 27th, 1858—For extending ... avenue, from Twelfth street to Hamilton avenue.
Warrant 401, West, dated January 2 .., 1859—For re-macadamizing Milwaukee avenue, from Kinzie street to the Elston Road.
Warrant 402, West, dated January 26th, 1859—For the extension of Paulina street, from Twelfth street to Hamilton avenue.
Warrant 403, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Randolph street in Block 65 and 66, Original Town of Chicago.
Warrant 404, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on North side of Mitchell street, from Canal street to Bunker street.
Warrant 405, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Adams street, from Throop street to Ashland avenue.
Warrant 406, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of ... street, through Block 62, N. W. ¼ Section 21, 39, 14.
Warrant 407, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Wright street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street.
Warrant 408, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Aldine street, from Halsted street to Carpenter street.
Warrant 409, West, dated May 3d, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Ewing street, from Halsted street to Blue Island avenue.
Warrant 410, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Canal Port avenue, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 411, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Quincy street, from Desplaines street to west line of Block 18, School Section.
Warrant 412, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Green street, from Jackson street to Van Buren street.
Warrant 413, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Augusta street, from Milwaukee avenue to Wood street.
Warrant 414, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of O'Brien street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street.
Warrant 415, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on Both sides of Coolidge street, from Blue Island avenue to Loomis street.
Warrant 416, West, dated May 31st, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Maxwell street, from Canal street to ... avenue.
Warrant 417, West, dated June 24th, 1859—For grading Taylor street, from Halsted street west to the city limits.
Warrant 418, West, dated June 24th, 1859—For planking West Water street, from Randolph street to Washington street.
Warrant 419, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For grading Sebor street, from Canal street to the River.
Warrant 420, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For grading West Taylor street, from Halsted street to the South Branch of the Chicago River.
Warrant 421, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For opening an alley twenty feet wide, running east and west through Block ..., Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 17, 39, 14.
Warrant 422, West, dated August 4th, 1859—For macadamizing Canal street, from the south curbing of Randolph street to the north curbing of Washington street.
Warrant 423, West, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading ... avenue, from Paulina street to Wood street.
Warrant 424, West, dated September 1st, 1859—For extending Pearl street, from its present southern terminus south to Third street.
Warrant 425, West, dated September 1st, 1859—For macadamizing and gravelling West Madison street, from Sangamon street to the city limits.
Warrant 426, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading the south half of North avenue from the North Branch of Chicago River to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant 427, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading Ogden avenue, from the South Western Plank Road west to the city limits.
Warrant 428, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading and macadamizing Chicago avenue, from Chicago avenue bridge to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant 429, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For grading ... street, from Madison street to Harrison street.
Warrant 430, West, dated September 30th, 1859—For opening an alley fourteen (14) feet wide running north and south through Block ..., Duncan's Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 431, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For grading ... street, from ... street to ... street.
Warrant 432, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For gravelling Canal street, from south line of Washington street to north line of Van Buren street.
Warrant 433, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Washington street, from ... to Centre avenue.
Warrant 434, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Fulton street, from Peck street to ...
Warrant 435, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Mitchell street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 436, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Morgan street, from Washington street to Madison street.
Warrant 437, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Milwaukee avenue, from Halsted street to Wood street.
Warrant 438, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from ... street to ... street.
Warrant 439, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Elizabeth street, from Kinzie street to Grand street.
Warrant 440, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Cornelia street, from Lake street to ... street.
Warrant 441, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Reuben street, from ... Harrison street to ... street.
Warrant 442, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Roby street, from Lake street to Harrison street.
Warrant 443, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of ... street, from ...
Warrant 444, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Wood street, from Lake street to Chicago avenue.
Warrant 445, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Reuben street, from Lake street to Harrison street.
Warrant 446, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Fulton street, from Reuben street to Centre street.
Warrant 447, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from ... street to ... street.
Warrant 448, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Duncan street, from Jefferson street to Desplaines.
Warrant 449, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Western avenue, from Eleventh street to Twelfth street.
Warrant 450, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Polk street, from Blue Island avenue to Rucker street.
Warrant 451, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Lake street, from Roby street to city limits.
Warrant 452, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Green street, from Jackson street to Van Buren street.
Warrant 453, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Jackson street, from Halsted street to Peoria street.
Warrant 454, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Peoria street, from Madison street to Jackson street.
Warrant 455, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Halsted street, from Harrison street to Wright street.
Warrant 456, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from ... street to Madison street.
Warrant 457, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Johnson street, from Twelfth street to Maxwell street.
Warrant 458, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of Peoria street, from Randolph street to Milwaukee avenue.
Warrant 459, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Hermitage street, from Madison street to Jackson street.
Warrant 460, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Adams street, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 461, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of South West Plank Road from Western avenue ...
Warrant 462, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Paulina street, from Chicago avenue to Owen street.
Warrant 463, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on ... side of ... street, from ... street to ... street.
Warrant 464, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of ... street, from ... street to Halsted street.
Warrant 465, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of ... street, from Jefferson street to Union street.
Warrant 466, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Meagher street, from Canal street to Halsted street.
Warrant 467, West, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Bunker street, from Clinton street to Desplaines street.
Warrant 114, North, dated October 6th, 1857—For extension of North LaSalle street, from Division street to North avenue.
Warrant 115, North, dated December 27th, 1858—For grading Wisconsin street, from Little Fort Road to Larrabee street.
Warrant 117, North, dated December 27th, 1858—For grading, filling ... Rush street, from Chicago avenue ... Wells street.
Warrant 118, North, dated ... 1859—For building sundry Culverts in accordance with an order of the Common Council passed August 20th, 1858.
Warrant 119, North, dated March 1st, 1859—For constructing 116 Culverts in the North Division.
Warrant 120, North, dated March 1st, 1859—For filling East ... Carroll and North Market streets, in accordance with an order passed in Common Council December 8th, 1858.
Warrant 121, North, dated March 1st, 1859—For opening an alley in Block 31 of Wolcott's addition to Chicago, in accordance with an order for the survey thereof, passed February 20, 1857.
Warrant 122, North, dated August 4th, 1859—For filling, grading and planking Indiana street, from the planking on Wells street to Indiana street bridge.
Warrant 163, North, dated August 31st, 1859—For filling and curbing Michigan street, from the east line of Franklin street to the west line of Market street, and Market street from the north line of Kinzie street to the centre of Erie street.
Warrant 164, North, dated September 1st, 1859—For grading Fullerton avenue, from Little Fort road to Green Bay Road.
Warrant 165, North, dated September 1st, 1859—For planking the alley running north and south through the west part, and also the alley running east and west through the centre of Block 18, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.
Warrant 166, North, dated September 30th, 1859—For gravelling Kinzie street, from the westcurb of North Clark street to Kinzie street bridge.
Warrant 167, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For widening Indiana street in front of Block eight (8), Butler, Wright and Webster's Addition to Chicago, so that the same shall correspond to and be of the same width as said Indiana street on each side of said Block; also, for the widening of the alley running east and west through the centre of said Block, so that the same shall be of the uniform width of eighteen feet.
Warrant 168, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For gravelling North Clark street, from the north line of Chicago avenue to the south line of North avenue.
Warrant 169, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For grading, paving and planking North Clark street, from the north line of North Water street to the south line of Kinzie street.
Warrant 170, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For grading the Michigan street, from the west line of Clark street to ... the westerly line of ... of North Water street.
Warrant 171, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalk on south side of Clybourne street, from North avenue to Sheffield avenue.
Warrant 172, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Noble street, from Clybourne avenue to Division street.
Warrant 173, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Chicago avenue, from Clark street to Wells street.
Warrant 174, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Burling street, from North avenue to Willow street.
Warrant 175, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Pleasant street, from Vedder street to Division street.
Warrant 176, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Frances street, from North avenue to Green street.
Warrant 177, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Orchard street, from Division street to Vedder street.
Warrant 178, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of St. Michael street, from Wisconsin street to North avenue.
Warrant 179, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Hainee street, from Pearson street to Centre street.
Warrant 180, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Franklin street, from Chicago avenue to Division street.
Warrant 181, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Clark street, from Chicago avenue to City Cemetery.
Warrant 182, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Oak street, from Clark street to Market street.
Warrant 183, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Mohawk street, from Clybourne avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 184, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on north side of Oak street, from Clark street to Market street.
Warrant 185, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Larrabee street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 186, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Grace street, from Division street to Vedder street.
Warrant 187, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on west side of Sedgwick street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 188, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on both sides of Mohawk street, from North avenue to Centre street.
Warrant 189, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on east side of Hawthorne street, from Larrabee street to Division street.
Warrant 190, North, dated October 11th, 1859—For constructing sidewalks on south side of Willow street, from Larrabee street to Orchard street.
Warrant 6, North and West, dated October 11th, 1859—For widening the North Branch of the Chicago River, so as to afford a channel of fifty feet on the bottom, and no less than seventy-five feet at low water-mark.

All persons interested therein are requested to attend at said Term of said Court.

A. F. C. MUELLER, Collector.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Henry G. Hicks vs. William A. Shepard. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, shall, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Northerly door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all that certain parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as the south half of the northeast quarter of Section No. five (5), in Township ... Range No. ... together with all the improvements thereon, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due to the said complainant upon the decree in said cause, with interest and costs.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, January 6th, 1860.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an assignment made to me by Moses H. Barker, bearing date the eighth day of November, A. D. 1858, I will, on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1859, at the Foster House, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and from day to day until the whole shall be sold, sell at public auction ... highest and best bidder for cash, ... mortgage made by ... to George F. Foster, bearing date the seventh day of December, A. D. 1858, ... payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at ten per cent. after ... A. WRIGHT, Assignee. Chicago, December 20th, 1859.

The above sale is postponed to Monday, January 30th, 1860, at two-and-a-half o'clock in the afternoon, at same place of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Alexander Marsh and Martha Marsh, his wife, ... Henry and Julia W. Harvard, his wife, ... did on the ... day of ... A. D. 1858, make, execute and deliver to Joseph H. Leavenworth a certain deed of mortgage ... [illegible] ... Block numbered thirty (30) in School Section Addition to Chicago ... WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of Mortgage. Chicago, October 27th, 1859.

The above sale is adjourned to take place at the same ... on Friday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1860. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of Mortgage.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, A. D. 1860. The Rock County Bank vs. Martin O. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, now or late partners under the name of Bradley & Campbell.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Martin O. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of November, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the Rock County Bank, and against the estate of the said Martin O. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, for the sum of twenty thousand twelve (2,712) dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin O. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Rock County Bank, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. WM. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. Thomas Boyd vs. Nelson B. Butters, H. B. Smith, ... Attachment. ... [illegible] ... W. KIMBALL, Clerk. W. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Att'y.

ADOLPH C. YAEHDE vs. FREDERICK WOLFE, Henry Wolff and Charles J. Hull.—In Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Decree in Chancery ... I, the undersigned Master in Chancery, ... at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Frederick Wolfe in and to Lot number one (1), in Block twenty-eight (28), in Ogden's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with all the buildings erected thereon. ... the purchaser will be entitled to a Deed on payment of the purchase money immediately after the sale thereof. F. MATHER, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated December 26th, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. The Rock County Bank vs. Martin O. Bradley and C. C. Campbell.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Martin O. Bradley and C. C. Campbell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of November, 1859, at the suit of the said Rock County Bank, ... for the sum of ... thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars ... to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin O. Bradley and C. C. Campbell shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Rock County Bank, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. WM. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Att'y.

MASTERS SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. John Woodlaycott vs. Charles H. Fenton, ... Petition for Mechanic's Lien. ... [illegible] ... BRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery, Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, December 31st, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, Charles Hitchcock, Trustee ... [illegible] ... CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Trustee. Chicago, Dec. 21st, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Elijah Powers and Harriet Powers, his wife, on the first day of May, A. D. 1858, executed and delivered to ... Miller and Charles Brown, the payment of five hundred thirty-eight and ... dollars ... in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book 179 of Deeds, Page 214. ... JOSIAH W. WESTCOTT, Trustee. Chicago, December 27th, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois. Mark W. Watson, ... vs. ... —In Chancery. FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Notice is hereby given that I, J. Tilden Moulton, Master in Chancery of the above named Court, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court, made in the above entitled cause, ... on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1860, ... at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... J. T. MOULTON, Master in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois. Chicago, Dec. 27th, 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Chancery. J. Reed vs. Nelson Miller, ... Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, Dec. 27, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. William N. Birch vs. Jabez M. Woodward.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward, that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said William N. Birch, and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, for the sum of one thousand dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writ, directed to Cook County, has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff; and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. CORNELL & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Luther Upton vs. Jabez M. Woodward.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Luther Upton and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, ... directed to the sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writ, directed to Cook County, has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. CORNELL & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago.—January Term, A. D. 1860. Andrew Wylie vs. Allen C. Bryan.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Allen C. Bryan that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the ... day of ..., A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Andrew Wylie, for the sum of ... dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Allen C. Bryan, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. MATHER, TAFT & ..., Pl'ff's Att'ys.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—On Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Foster House in the City of Chicago, ... [illegible] ... GEO. W. SEYMOUR, Assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous. Chicago, Dec. 28th, 1859.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, William H. Vinton heretofore executed to Abiel H. Carter, a certain Chattel Mortgage, bearing date June twenty-eight, A. D. 1859, upon the property and interest hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two promissory notes ... [illegible] ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that on the sixteenth (16th) day of January, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the house and premises known as number 91 South Clark street, in the city of Chicago, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property and interest mentioned in said mortgage, to-wit: First—A certain lease dated February 24th, A. D. 1859, made by John B. Weir to said Vinton, of the south 20 feet adjoining north 60 feet of Lot 4, in Block 28, in Original Town of Chicago, with the building thereon known as No. 91 South Clark street, Chicago, and said lease running to May, 1st A. D. 1861, and at the annual rent of $1,200. Second—The rear addition to the building included in said lease, and all other improvements made and erected on said premises by said Vinton. Third—The stock, furniture and fixtures included in said mortgage, consisting of ... furniture, dishes, knives, forks and spoons, jars, cream freezers, pyramids, ... chairs, carpets, ... bedsteads and bedding, and all the singular apparatus and appurtenances of every kind ... in or about said premises occupied by said Vinton, at the date of said mortgage, as an eating house and included in said mortgage. BEZALEEL W. PHILLIPS, Assignee. SPAFFORD & FOSTER, Att'ys. Dated Chicago, January 6th, 1860.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. GREEN, deceased. ... [illegible] ... JOHN M. ... Administrators. Chicago, November 18th, 1859.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM TEXAS.

Desperate Fight between the Americans and Mexicans—60 Mexicans Captured—9 Americans Killed and 16 Wounded.

New Orleans, Jan. 6.—The steamer Indianola has arrived with Brownsville dates to the 3d inst. Cortinas, with 500 men, took Rio Grande City on the 24th, killing a number of citizens. Subsequently a body of troops and rangers from Brownsville attacked Cortinas and retook the city, after a hard fight, capturing his guns and sixty Mexicans. Nine Americans were killed and sixteen wounded. Among the latter was Capt. Ford, who led the attack. Cortinas fled across the river.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1860.

Senate—Not in session.

House—Mr. Miles said it was not his purpose yesterday to make a regular speech, but to suggest how harmony might be produced among the three elements which are equally opposed to the Republican party. The colloquial debate which then took place was happy in its results. He did not consider the Democracy properly responsible for non-organization. He was not a party man but an outsider. Though he had been acting with the Democratic party, he was an independent States Rights man; and therefore, from his position could speak calmly, gravely and independently. The Republican candidate was particularly obnoxious to those representing Southern constituencies, in consequence of his connection with Helper's book, which contained the most vile and atrocious sentiments. Hence a concentration of the Southern gentlemen against Mr. Sherman. He argues that the responsibility of non-organization rested with the anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those anti-Lecompton Representatives who voted the Republican ticket are, in effect, Republicans. The responsibility of non-organization rests on the shoulders of those who voted for neither Democrat nor Republican, because the Southern Opposition intimate that they will join the Democrats proper, whenever it is shown that such a union will elect their candidate.

Mr. Haskin wished to know whether, on the principle laid down by Mr. Miles, those Democrats who voted for Mr. Maynard did not thereby become Americans.

Mr. Miles did not think so, beause Mr. Maynard was outside the American party.

Mr. Haskin supposed the National Convention determined political orthodoxy. He understood Fillmore and Donnelson, for whom Mr. Maynard were an elector, was in the American organization.

Mr. Miles said he had voted for Maynard, and would vote out-and-out American, with the view of defeating the Republicans.

Mr. Haskin said he voted for Mr. Gilmer, a member of the American party, desiring to organize the House.

Mr. Miles did not vote for Mr. Gilmer, and would not under any circumstances; besides, Mr. Gilmer was not now a candidate before the House.

Mr. Adrain said he yesterday spoke of the anti-Lecompton Democrats on this floor who had cast their votes for Speaker for one of their own number. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Hickman], asked what he meant by five anti-Lecompton Democrats. In this he showed extreme sensitiveness, and seemed to think he, [Adrain], intended to insinuate that he, [Hickman], was not an anti-Lecompton Democrat. He was elected as an anti-Lecompton Democrat against an Administration or Lecompton Democrat. The Americans and Republicans chose to support him in preference to his competitor, and he should always feel grateful to his political opponents for the support they gave him in 1858. He differed from Mr. Buchanan on Territorial policy, but that was no evidence he was not a Democrat. He conceived it was evidence that he was a Democrat because he opposed the Administration. The editor of the American at Trenton said he and Mr. Riggs had been consistent in their votes here, and neither the Republicans nor the Democrats could have any fault to find.

Mr. Moore of Ky. said Mr. Adrain had remarked that the Southern Opposition would not vote for a Democrat. If that was true, he had failed to have that acuteness necessary to obtain the information. He was ready to make a choice between the devil and a witch. [Laughter.] If the Anti-Lecomptonites have a choice, let them come to the scratch, and vote for a Democrat in preference to a Republican. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cox,) said the other day, if it had not been for Brown's raid the Southern Opposition and the Republicans would have formed an alliance. He protested that such a remark was without foundation in fact.

Mr. Cox expressed the hope that the gentleman (Mr. Moore), would not make any more argument on that point, as it would not be chivalrous to attack a man when he could have no opportunity to reply.

Mr. Moore.—There is no need of attacking the gentleman now; I can attack him at any time. [Laughter].

Mr. Adrain was in favor of the election of a Speaker by a majority vote, but would vote for a plurality rule in the event the House could be organized in no other way.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., denied that the Lecompton issue is dead, as was declared. The Lecompton Constitution was dead and deserved to die; and when it died it killed its authors; but the Kansas controversy is by no means ended. The English bill, which passed both Houses, and remains in full force, and the application for admission by Kansas, which will be made as soon as the House organizes, will encounter that at the threshold. Before he could answer the interrogatory of Mr. Winslow, he desired to be informed whether the Democratic party of the House intend to resist the application of Kansas for admission. That is a material point, which affects the action of all Lecomptonites.

Mr. Dejarnette replied that the purpose of those with whom he acted would be made known when that question comes before the House. The people of Virginia are determined in future to demand the observance of the guaranties of the Constitution, and reply by force to any violation of them.

Mr. John Cochrane moved to adjourn.

Mr. Hickman claimed the floor, in order to move the plurality rule.

Mr. Houston regarded the course of Mr. Hickman, in offering to amend the motion to proceed to election, as unprecedented and unparliamentary.

Mr. Briggs wished to define his position. He came there as an American, opposed to the Kansas policy of the Administration. In his District he was nominated by the Americans and supported by the Republicans. His party was sufficient in number to return him here. No one had ever approached him to ask him to abandon any principle he had ever maintained. He had never said he would not vote for a Republican, but he did say he could never support such men as Corwin or Pennington, men of national views, but who could endorse the sentiments of Helper's book. He believed that Mr. Sherman repudiated such sentiments, and were it not that he is restrained by his friends, the gentleman from Ohio would emphatically so declare. In reply to Mr. John Cochrane's remarks, made the other day, he defended Americans from the charges of prescription, and in support of his position, pointed to the fact that the Americans, last autumn, were the cause of electing half of the Democratic State ticket in New York State. He was the only Representative here from the North as the embodiment of American sentiments.

Mr. Cochrane, in reply, said there was at the last fall election a body of patriotic men who approached half way to the Democratic party, and voted half the State ticket. He congratulated his colleague that this much was accomplished. He asked them to be not merely half-way Democrats, but altogether, as he was.

Mr. McKeon asked Mr. Cochrane whether he accepted the Buffalo platform. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cochrane responded that the purity of the Democratic party could bear even that—but let me advise the gentleman to forsake the miseries and tempests of the past and advance to where calm and better breezes blow. [Laughter.] It had been announced what mountains had to be scaled, rivers passed, and midnight darkness penetrated by those who were in search of the truth. These things beset the Barnburners of New York, for they wandered through by-ways until they reached Beaton City, from which they looked down on prairies below, and exclaimed, "How goodly are thy tents, oh Israel!" [Laughter.]

Mr. Stanton—What will they find at the end of the road? Any pearls?

Mr. Cochrane—Uh! you will not find the flesh pots of Egypt. You will find the Promised Land, where principles are found, and where the lion and lamb lie down together. [Roars of laughter.] You will find that it is the Democracy which pervades and will save the Union. He did not know he had made use of the term Proscriptive in speaking of the American party, but it was now like dissolving views of the past.

Mr. Curry having been brought to the House from his sick room, Mr. Cochrane withdrew his motion to adjourn.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker, as follows:

Whole number of votes	[illegible]
Necessary to a choice	[illegible]
Sherman, Rep.	[illegible]
McClernand	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilmer, Am.	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]
Houston	[illegible]
Scattering	16

Adjourned.

Maryland.

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—The Governor's Message was transmitted to-day. He congratulates the citizens on the state of the finances, and the prospect of the gradual absorption of the State debt by the sinking fund, now rising of five millions. Referring to the frauds in the elective franchise, he recommends additional legislation, thinking the present provisions of the Constitution and statute book are found to be insufficient. He refers to the Harper's Ferry affair as a reason for prompt legislation to encourage volunteer military organizations and State militia; also further legislation in regard to the free negro population. He refers to the imprisonment of Emanuel Myers, a citizen of Maryland, in Pennsylvania, on the charge of kidnapping and bringing back certain fugitive slaves, escaped from Maryland. He asks for an appropriation to defray the expenses of trial on a writ of error for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the validity of the Pennsylvania act, which presumes to punish as crime the lawful recapture of fugitives from service.

Appointment.

New York, Jan. 6.—Governor Morgan has appointed Benjamin W. Bonney, Esq., of this city, Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Davies, elected to the Court of Appeals.

Fire at Ravenna, Ohio.

Cleveland, Jan. 6.—A fire in Ravenna this A. M., destroyed the Prentis House, Prentis & Hopkins' store, and Beckly's stove store. Loss $25,000. Insured $13,000.

Foreign News by the Bohemian.

Portland, Maine, Jan. 6.—The Paris Pays publishes the following as the definite official list of the Plenipotentiaries:

Austria, Count Rechberg and Prince De Metternich; Great Britain, Lord Cowley and Lord Wodehouse; Prussia, Baron Schleinitz and Count Pourtales; Russia, Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kisseloff; France, Count Walewski and Prince Latour De Auvergne; Spain, M. Martinez Dela Rosa and M. Lon; Portugal, Count Lavaradio and Viscount De Paiva.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intends to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederator, as it already is by Piedmont in virtue of the treaty of 1815.

Great Britain.—The weather throughout England had been very severe—in some places the thermometer is reported to have fallen within three or four degrees of zero. Canal navigation was effectually suspended by ice, and Railroad traffic more or less affected by the snow, which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer, a thaw had set in.

The Cunard Co. had purchased the screw steamer Australasian to reinforce their fleet of screw vessels. The Australasian is reported to be one of the finest vessels of the kind afloat.

A small tin canister was picked up at the mouth of the Mersey with the announcement inside that the screw steamer Great Britain had foundered off the Western Islands. It was supposed to be a villainous hoax, as the Great Britain only left Liverpool on the 11th for Melbourne, and the canister was picked up five days thereafter.

Hon. H. Fitzroy, first Commissioner of Public Works, is dead.

The official inquiry into the loss of the steamer Indian is ordered by the Board of Trade to take place at Liverpool.

Lord Holland died at Naples on the 18th inst.

The weather in France corresponded with that in England. The temperature had not been so low for nineteen years. The Seine at Paris was full of ice, and railway traffic was impeded by snow.

It was officially announced that on the 1st of January, the Emperor received the corps diplomatic and the ministers of the legislative bodies.

The session of the Corps Legislatif was expected to commence at Paris on the 16th of January.

Count Versigney, the French Minister to England, had arrived in Paris. Private letters from Cadiz, state that the Cadiz journals announce that Marshal O'Donnel has declared Ceuta a free port.

A Madrid telegram says: "Yesterday 15,000 Moors attacked the left redoubt, but Gen. Ross De Olans surrounded them with with his right wing and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. Our artillery inflicted great loss upon them. Our troops, as they invariably do, displayed great valor. Gen. Cassis and Gercia particularly distinguished themselves. The enemy lost 1,500 men. We had 40 killed and 126 wounded. Heavy rains had inundated the Spanish Camp and surrounding country."

Italy.—Letters from Naples state that during the night between the 12th and 13th of December, numerous arrests were made, including several eminent persons. The persons arrested were accused of clandestinely printing journals, and of having supported the subscription in behalf of Garabaldi, several documents concerning which were seized. The Sardinian Consul was arrested, but speedily released.

It was reported at Rome that Cardinal Antonelli would embark on the 28th December in the Pontifical corvette for Paris.

Russia.—A telegram from St. Petersburg of the 18th, says that Mahomed Amit, the principal chief of the Mountaineers of the right wing of Caucasus, had submitted, the consequence of which is the submission of the whole people of that country.

The Czar had raised Gen. Baraback to the rank of Marshal.

The St. Petersburg journal publish news from Caucasus, announcing that the people of Abiedeph, numbering 100,000, with their chiefs, had declared their submission, and that other tribes were preparing to submit.

At Stockholm an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of the Italian people had taken place, and the Diet unanimously resolved to present an address to the King, requesting His Majesty to defend at the Congress the right of the Italian people to decide their own affairs.

Paris, 21st.—The Bourse opened firm, and rentes closed at 70f 60c, being an advance of ⅛ per cent. since yesterday.

A majority of the Congress have expressed themselves favorably to the admission of the plenipotentiaries from Switzerland when the Congress deliberates on the neutrality of Savoy.

A steam corvette is being fitted out with the utmost despatch. It is said to be for a new port on the Red Sea, just acquired by France, and which is to be the head-quarters of a naval squadron.

The Circassian arrived at Galway on the 22d.

The Bohemian reports having experienced strong westerly gales. On the 25th ult., she saw a steamer supposed to be the Kangaroo from Liverpool for New York.

The ship North Briton will sail for Liverpool at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Jan. 26.—The message of Gov. Banks, delivered to the Legislature to-day, mainly relates to the affairs of the Commonwealth, which are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The Governor devotes some space to the present existing National questions, in which he says the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the most stupendous public wrong ever committed in this country to the interests of labor, the rights of States, the equality of people, the observance of the Constitutional limitations or the perpetuation of free institutions. A violent policy must be sustained by violent measures. The people of Mass., under all circumstances, are inflexibly opposed to, and will resist by every Constitutional right, the extension of slavery, the re-opening of the foreign slave trade, the consolidation of despotic power in the Federal Government or restrictions upon the freedom of speech and the press, or of opinion. She will support the Constitution and the Union, not because they are respected elsewhere, but because she knows their cost and appreciates their value. The Governor further says: Nor do I apprehend that the restoration of the government to its ancient policy will weaken its bonds or tend to the dissolution of the Union. In my judgement dissolution is one of the evils not within the scope if it be within the purposes of human power. There are stronger ties than those which spring from the wish or will of interested men. The Pacific Coast is an indivisible empire. Whoever shall divide the Mississippi River, must possess the power to dissipate its rolling floods and desecrate its bed and turn back upon themselves the myriads of bubbling springs and mountain rivulets that have nourished the Father of Rivers from the time when the morning stars first sang together. The Atlantic Coast is susceptible of separation upon physical considerations, but the position of such cities as New York, Philadelphia and Boston, that pay four-fifths of the revenues of the government, will be of sufficient importance to hold together the Eastern line of States in whichever side political power may be lodged. Dissolution is not among the impending evils of this country; but our form of government is in imminent danger and must challenge the serious apprehensions of the friends of constitutional liberty.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The National Union Executive Central Committee met last evening, Senator Crittenden in the Chair. Progress was made in enlarging the Committee by selections of members from different States, and in the arrangement for thorough organization throughout the country.

The Committee have received what they conceive to be cheering evidences of the ripening of the people for this new party.

A circular was ordered to be issued by the Secretary, and an address is in the course of preparation.

It is said that a sharp correspondence has passed between the counsel of the new Alladdin Mining Company of California, and the Attorney-General, Secretary of State and the President, with respect to the instructions issued to the Consul in Mexico, not to take testimony there as a notary, as is authorized by an act of Congress.

Counsel claim that the interdiction is equivalent to the suspension or abrogation of the law, and without precedent; an invasion of the rights of citizens, injurious in its effect, and of dangerous import.

Chief Justice Taney is still absent from the Supreme Court through sickness, though he gradually improves.

From New York.

New York, Jan. 6.—Senator Seward arrived here to-day and proceeded to Washington in the evening train.

Another writ of error has been granted in the case of James Stephens who has been sentenced to death the third time for poisoning his wife.

The Washington correspondence of the *Commercial Advertiser* says there are rumors again of a military organization for Mexico in aid of the Liberalists. There is no doubt that the organization of volunteers attempted last fall under the influence of Gen. Vidaurri, and then suppressed, has been revived. The leaders have consulted the Administration on the subject, but with what result is not known. Some of them go to Vera Cruz to make terms with Juarez.

Indian War in Arizona.

New York, Jan. 6.—Despatches from Arizona state that a party of rangers had surprised a ranche belonging to the Tonto Apaches, and had killed 10 warriors, wounded 5 others, and captured a number of women and children, taken a large quantity of bows and arrows and lances, and returned in safety from the country.

Col. Reeves, with a party of dragoons, had also defeated the Apaches and captured a large quantity of stock, and one Apache. The war is progressing vigorously.

The Weather.

St. Louis, Jan. 6th, 9 A. M.—Weather cloudy; looks like rain; thermometer 36° above.

Cairo.—Cloudy; thermometer 38° above.

Muscatine.—Mercury 30° above, and sleeting.

Fulton.—Rain from south turned into a snow storm.

Dubuque.—Snowing; mercury 36° above.

La Crosse.—Warmer; appearance of snow. Mercury at 10° above zero.

Prairie du Chien.—Raining; thermometer 29° above.

Fond du Lac.—Light fall of snow last night. Mercury 25° above.

Later from California.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The Overland Mail with dates to the 6th, reached Jefferson City to-day. One hundred Indians were captured in Pitt River Region and had arrived in San Francisco en route for the Mendocino Reservation. Col. Fremont had obtained possession of all the mines adjudged to him.

Sudden Death of a Catholic Bishop.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—Bishop Newman of the Catholic Church, fell dead in the street yesterday P. M. of disease of the heart.

Ohio Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Cleveland, Jan. 4.—The Democratic Convention yesterday at Columbus elected the following delegates to the Charleston Convention:—Geo. E. Pugh, D. P. Rhodes, Geo. W. McCook, and H. J. Jewett.

Mill Destroyed.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—A large mill in Jerseyville Illinois, was burned on the 2nd inst. Loss $16,000. Insured for $8,000.

Hotel Destroyed.

Newport, N. H., Jan. 6. The Hotel in this place was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $5,000. Insurance $2,000.

Death of the Oldest Native of Ohio.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6.—Judge Joseph Barker, the oldest white native of Ohio, died at his residence, Newport, above Marietta, this morning.

Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Joseph Bradley, an aged and prominent merchant, died to-day.

X. H. B. & CO.

The Best is the Cheapest

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS!
SOAP FOR FAMILY USE!
SOAP FOR SHAVING!
SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St.

The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bridge.
HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR **MILLSTONES**,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable **Flouring and Grist Mills,**

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Boltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
10 "	575	25 "	[illegible]
12 "	725	30 "	[illegible]
14 "	900	35 "	[illegible]
16 "	1100	40 "	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with **Judson's Patent Governor Valve.**

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. Post Office address Box 174. oc5'59 ly

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGland, and Scotland for $30. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY **New York and Galway Line.** The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer **PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. Prowse.** Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Jan. 5th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. Prices of Passage—First Class $90; $75, and $60, (latter rate to Galway only), Third Class $30, including free tickets to many of the principal cities in the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding. First Cabin passage to St. Johns....$35. For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 20 Dearborn street. de27-b806-3m

D. B. WINTON **GROCER,** NO. 109......STATE STREET......NO. 109. Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of **Assorted Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR,** WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Offering at very low figures for CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH! TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast. COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguayra. NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS, FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES. Goods at wholesale at as low rates as any house in town. oc22 a731 3m

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO. 73 Dearborn st.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. Well selected. PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and choice assortment. PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP Assorted. PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do. 500 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

RAISINS—500 whole, hf. and qr. boxes Raisins. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water st.

SALT PETRE, SALT PETRE—10,000 lbs Crude and refined for sale by FENTON & CO.

HOPS, HOPS, HOPS, Prime Eastern in Bales for Sale by FENTON & CO.

150 Bbls. MOLASSES and SYRUP, for sale at 129 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

350 Quarter and Hf. Chests TEA, for extra quality. WM. LITTLE & CO. 129 South Water street.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, new Crop, at favorable rates. PARSONS, FITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing and for sale REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

250 BBLS. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 BOXES PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. BEST WINTER Elephant Oil. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HF. BBLS. NEW MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BOXES CASTILE SOAP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 CASKS SAL SODA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. We are now prepared to furnish these Engines AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. One of them can be seen in operation at our store. HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.

50,000 GUNNY BAGS FOR SALE AT CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, HART, ASTEN & CO., South Water street.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, Jan. 6, 1860.

The money market is close all round. It is almost impossible to obtain discounts for any purpose except eastern drafts with bills of lading for pork or produce attached. These are gladly taken by the banks, as exchange is added to the regular discount.

Exchange is firm at [illegible]. Gold ½ per cent. at retail. Very little seems to be wanted on any terms.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says: The Exchange market was close, and very much higher than at this time a year ago. Instead of declining, as was anticipated, rates rather tend upward. Sight on the East was difficult to get at most institutions, at 1½ prem. for bankable funds, to-day, though some sold at 1¼, and others even as low as 1 per cent., where want of funds was somewhat urgent. On New Orleans, 1½@2 per cent. prem. was asked; and as by a delay of ten to twelve days 2½ could be realized by remitting New Orleans balances East, there was nothing gained to the banker in selling even at such rates. Owing to the stringency of money at New Orleans dealers cannot draw on time bills.

Currency, though in no great supply, is had in sufficiency for the present moderate wants, there being no demand for it to invest in country produce.

New York State Banks.—The Message of the Governor of the State of New York has the following paragraphs in relation to the banks of that State:

The report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, which will soon be presented to you, will exhibit in detail the operation of our banking system during the past year. It appears that during the fiscal year, three associations and three individual bankers have commenced, and one individual banker has discontinued, the business of banking. The total amount of securities held in trust for banking associations and individual bankers on the 30th of September, 1859, was twenty-eight million, sixty-eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-two cents:

Consisting of bonds and mortgages	$ 6,175,912.79
New York State Stocks	[illegible]
United States Stocks	1,861,10[illegible].00
Other State Stocks	686,733.34
Cash on deposit	78,534.76
On the faith of these securities there have been issued a circulation of	$ 2[illegible],498,632.00
The amount of circulation issued to banks doing business under special charters is	10,080,648.00
Total circulation	$ 36,581,376 00

The total amount of banking capital employed is one hundred and ten millions, nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand and forty dollars, being an increase of one million and four hundred and ninety dollars during the year.

Specie.—We find from the New York papers that the imports and exports of specie were as follows: Received from California, $59,975,750. Specie exports, $70,217,722, showing a balance of more than $30,000,000 against us. As the banks of New York hold now nearly as much coin as they did a year ago, it follows that most of this thirty millions of money have been drawn from the country. During the high rates that ruled during four months of the summer, the West was nearly drained of its coin. The West especially, and in fact the whole country, must suffer from this depletion. We repeat that we must buy less and save more.

We observe that the money market of New York is stringent, and we are assured by gentlemen who know, that it is even closer there than here. From all appearances a general "pinch" all round may be confidently expected.

I. C. R. R.—The following are the statistics of the Illinois Central Railroad, for December, 1859:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands sold	1,368.15 for	$30,588.69
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	361.00 for	5,100.00
Acres Free Lands Sold	142.64 for	2,337.52
Total sales during the month	1,871.79 for	$35,615.61
To which add town lot sale		47.90
Total of all		$35,663.51
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1859	[illegible] for	$415,029.50
Acres sold previously	1,32[illegible],885.33 for	16,657,[illegible]
Total		$16,053,[illegible]
Construction bonds canceled in December, 1859	$42,500.00	
Construction bonds canceled previously	1,275,000.00	$1,317,500.00
Free Land bonds canceled in December, 1859	$5,000.00	
Free Land bonds canceled previously	177,000.00	182,000 00
Total bonds canceled up to Dec. 31st '59		$1,499,500.00
Cash receipts, December, 1859		$61,310.89
Cash receipts since Jan. 1st, 1859		[illegible]
Total cash and bonds received to Dec. 31st, '59		$3,807,[illegible]

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers	$65,119.36
" " Freight	111,311.26
" " Mails	6,353.33
" " Rent of Road	5,943.42
" " Other sources	3,589 38
Total receipts in month of Dec., 1859	$192,221.74
" " " " 1858	153,99[illegible].78
Total receipts in 1859	2,112,377.90
" " 1858	1,970,578.52

Original Land Grant, 2,595,000 acres; Railway, 706 miles of Main Track, and 27 miles of Sidings; 113 Engines; 2,401 Cars; Funded Debt, $18,503,500; Share Capital, $60 paid on 175,000 shares, $10,500,000.

	1856.	1857.	1859.
Traffic	$2,434,678 50	$3,293,964.57	$1,976,078.52
Working Exp'ses	1,444,346.19	1,791,231.14	1,419,[illegible]
	$990,332.30	$1502,733 43	$556,623.72

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, Jan. 6, 1860

The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR PAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	100	1460	....	1066	....	....	....
Rock Island R. R.	....	350	1400	....	....	....	....
Ill. Central R. R.	....	300	18.0	....	....	....	....
B. & Quincy R. R.	100	310	7099	506	338	....	14900
Northwest'n R. R.	532	702	....	200	....	....	....
C., A. & St. L.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	732	8171	10899	1774	338	....	14900

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Wool lbs.	Potatoes bus.
G. & C. U. R. R.	123	....	....	2240	550	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	180	130	16	....	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	94	528	70	12154	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	265	....	....	1100	50	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	108	....	....	2285	....	....	....
Total	770	658	86	17779	600	....	....

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed to-day amounted to 1,428. The market in the morning was very firm, and $5.80@6.00 was freely paid for heavy lots of dressed. In the afternoon, however, owing to the prospect of a continued thaw, the market was rather weak, and $5.75@5.80 was about the market for choice lots. Live Hogs sold at $4.40@5.00 gross, with rather a quiet feeling.

The Provision market continues to improve. To-day 600 bbls Mess Pork were sold at $15.25, and 200 bbls at $15.50—closing firm. Cut Meats were also in active request, and prices show an improvement of ⅛@¼c, with sales of 4,000 Bulk Sides at 7¼@7½c packed, and 25,000 lbs Bulk Hams at 8c packed. Green Meats were also in better demand, and we report a sale of 10,000 Hams at 7¼c. Lard was in good request, and an advance of ¼c was paid, with sales of 700 packages at 9¾@9⅞c.

The Flour market is very bare of stock, and it continues firm, with sales at $4.72½@4.95 for fair to choice Spring extra, and $5.00 for Red Winter. Wheat was in good speculative and milling demand, and the market was buoyant, with an advance of ½@2½c, Sales of No. 1 Spring being made at $1.00 in store, and No. 2 Spring at 97@99c in store. Corn was in good supply, but under a good shipping inquiry, prices advanced 1@1½c, sales being made at 48@49c for No. 1 on track, and 50c for a lot of 200 bushels to be delivered next week. Oats advanced 1c—sales being made at 35c in store, and 35½c delivered. Rye scarce and in demand at 78c. Barley firm, with sales of No. 1 at 60c in store. Highwines held at 21¼c, shippers offering 21c freely. Alcohol, 45c per gal. Hides in better request and firmer.

Receipts at Boston in 1859.—The receipts of leading articles during the year 1859 were as follows:—Flour, 1,049,186 bbls., against 1,297,639 bbls. in 1858; Corn, 1,321,541 bushels; Oats, 1,185,495 bushels; Rye, 24,920 bushels; Wheat, 13,861 bushels.

Toledo—Jan. 5.—Receipts, 2,451 bu wheat; 1,725 bbls flour; 9,600 bu corn; 2,597 bu oats. Wheat—For white, $1.27 has been offered and refused. Red is worth $1.18. Corn—active and in demand at 55c. Oats—38@40c. Barley Spring 65c. Winter 70c. Rye—75c. Salt—$1.25 for coarse and fine. Dressed Hogs—Weighing 150 to 175 lbs. 5½c; 175 to 200 lbs 5¾c; 225 to 300 lbs 6c.

Detroit—Jan. 5.—Flour continues dull at $4.87½@5.12½ for extras. Wheat is in good milling demand at $1.18@1.20 for white and $1.06@1.10 for red. Corn is in good request at 52c for ear and 55c shelled; store lots in fair demand at 60c delivered in bags. Oats steady at 37c. Meal is in but limited request, and sells from sleighs at $1.25. For Barley $1.25 is the highest obtained except for choice samples. Mess Pork steady at $16, with little or nothing doing. Butter has rather a wide range, light lots good sell at 16@17c, but the market being in large supply, wholesale lots are nominal. A large lot of firkin could not probably be sold for 12½c. Dressed hogs tend downward; $5.87½@5.90 is the very highest for which extra heavy could be sold. Sales 140, averaging 251 lbs. at $5.81, 40 averaging 225 at $5.75, and 95 averaging over 200 at $5.75. But little doing either for packing or shipment.

Cleveland, Jan. 5.—Wheat—Sales 3 cars white $1.31, and one car do at $1.33. Red is very scarce and holders are asking $1.27 for good winter. Oats—Sale 196 bu at 45½c, and 500 bu at 44c. Corn—Sale 100 bu at 64c, and 1 car load very choice at 65c. Flour—A good demand at full prices. Sales of country ground double extra from white wheat at $6.00. This description is nearly all held at $6.25. City ground double extra from white wheat is free sale at $6.50. Hogs—Buyers plenty at $5.50@6.00, dividing on 200 lbs. A few dealers are paying the above prices, dividing on 180 lbs. Clover Seed—Sale 50 bu at $4.25 to 60 at $4.[illegible]. There are buyers here from Buffalo offering $4.37 for large lots, delivered at the Cleveland depot.

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.—On the 3d inst., the following officers were elected for the year 1860:—President—D. A. January; 1st Vice President—M. L. Pottle; 2d Vice President—J. H. Oglesby; Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. B. Baker.

Cleveland—Jan. 5.—Flour—Sales 50 brls good extra at $5.50; and smaller lots do at $5.50@5.62. Wheat—Sales two cars Red at $1.25; three cars White at $1.31½c, and two cars do at $1.33. Corn—Sales one car ears at 59c; two cars do at 60c; 2 cars shelled at 63c and 1 car do at 64c. Hogs are quiet and firm at $5.50@6.00. Salt—Fine salt is in light supply, and principal holders are asking $1.40—an advance of 15c; coarse is held at $1.40@1.50.

Albany—Jan. 3.—Grain—In wheat we only learn of a sale of 500 bu Mediterranean at $1.25. For corn the market is steady but not active. Sales 800 bu western mixed at 87c, delivered at the Boston depot. In other grain nothing was doing.

Lake Imports at Buffalo for 1859.—We publish below a statement of the principal articles received by lake at this port during the past year, as also those of the two previous years. There has been a large falling off in corn and whisky, and a very large increase in lumber, staves, shingles, &c. The total bushels of grain received during the season is 14,473,914. Flour reduced to wheat would make a total of 21,551,324.

Articles.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Flour, brls	847,285	1,351,500	1,415,982
Meal, brls	150	561	131
Pork, brls	21,990	61,977	77,485
Beef, brls	85,546	130,076	91,856
Wheat, bu	8,333,665	10,497,[illegible]	9,134,720
Corn, bu	5,690,688	6,616,[illegible]	3,22[illegible],979
Oats, bu	1,213,918	2,215,[illegible]	1,372,294
Rye, bu	166,707	160,014	161,061
Barley, bu	33,339	232,[illegible]	330,075
Bacon, lbs	1,781,935	6,333,157	[illegible],370
Butter, lbs	941,590	2,094,643	1,7[illegible],270
Lard, lbs	687,140	5,175,950	7,181,540
Tallow, lbs	487,700	1,538,400	668,523
Wool, bales	33,639	22,4[illegible]	40,096

Pittsburgh, Thursday, Jan. 5.—The markets persist in their dullness. Transactions in produce have somewhat improved since yesterday. The stock of Flour in store continues large, fully equal to all demands. The arrival of produce by railroad is moderate, and a slight advance in prices of Grain and Flour is looked for. Flour—We have to note sales of 1,065 brls of various qualities; Super $5.15@5.25; Extra $5.60@5.70; Extra Family $5.87@6.00, and Fancy at $6@6.50. Grain—4 car loads of Corn in ear at depot in bulk at 70c; 100 bush to arrive at 75c; 350 bush Corn from store at 75c; 2 car loads shelled Corn at 72c; 900 bush at depot in bulk at 70c; 800 bush Oats at 52c from store, and 150 bush at 55c. Hay—5 tons baled from store at $20, and 10 loads at scales at $17@22.50.

Shipments from Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., in 1859.—The Lincoln *Herald* contains an article reviewing the business of the past year. The following are the shipments of leading articles from that station during the year:

GRAIN.

	Bushels.	Valued at
Wheat	55,064	$46,188.80
Corn	27,238	6,808.10
Oats	8,850	343.80
Barley	2,575	1,520.00
Rye	56	28.00
Flax Seed	28	24.00
Total value		$54,910.70

LIVE STOCK.

27 Horses, valued at	$ 4,300.00
17 Mules "	2,000 00
990 Cattle "	25,000.00
5135 Hogs "	50,000.00
450 Sheep "	900.00
Total	$82,100.00

PROVISIONS.

		Valued at
Flour	2,300 lbs	$ 57.15
Buckwheat Flour	1,000 lbs	30.00
Lard	3,497 lbs	419.64
Cheese	150 lbs	15.00
Bacon	5,580 lbs	505.57
Egg	7 brls	35.00
Apples	8 brls	16.00
Total		$1,119.31

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Valued at
7,868 lbs Rags	$ 216.74
14,534 lbs Tallow	1,314.25
[illegible] lbs Wool	[illegible]
1,081 lbs Sheep Pelts	[illegible]
11,178 lbs Dry Hides	[illegible]
30,245 lbs Green do	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

TOTAL VALUE.

Grains	$ 54,910.70
Stock	82,100.00
Provisions	1,119.31
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$157,9[illegible].78

Review of the Albany Lumber Market for 1859.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

The business of the past season in extent has been more than an average of the last ten years, and in results, profitable and satisfactory.

The market closes firm at our quotations, with light stocks wintering over, and very favorable indications for another year.

The total receipts as compared with last season, are 291,772,762 feet, against 267,416,411 feet—being an excess of 24,363,355 feet, and in value $4,887,200, against $4,412,205.

Since the panic of 1857, there has been a very steady improvement and the trade has seldom been in a more healthy state than at this moment.

The prospect of a continued improvement throughout the country, as well as an increased foreign business, is causing an impetus that will have to be guarded against. Manufacturers will require to limit their operations and avoid over production; otherwise disastrous results will follow. This caution being the more necessary on account of the continued depression in the Chicago market,—which throws so much more lumber in this direction than would otherwise be the case. Till Chicago can take care of as much lumber as she did two or three years ago, there is great danger of this market being overstocked. In 1857, the receipts at Chicago were between four and five hundred millions of feet; last year the figures were 292,125,300 feet, while the receipts of the present year may be placed at about 300,000,000 feet.

The prices realized here this season, in most cases, have been remunerative to the manufacturers. Sales at the mills to a large extent have also been effected, at prices leaving a good profit—this latter having a tendency to cause manufacturers to cultivate as much as possible, selling at the mills.

In cases where advanced prices have been paid, the low rates of freight have enabled buyers to make as much profit as when purchases were effected at lower figures, and manufacturers are likely to be favored in the same way another year from the probability of freights ruling low.

Among the things affecting this market, are the shipment of Staves and Hard Wood direct from the Lakes to the English and Continental markets; also the demand for Deals and Timber in Great Britain. The latter promises to be more active next year. How long the former may be continued, will depend on the shipments resulting favorably.

It is not probable that anything will result from the present agitation of the Reciprocity Act; for if the statistical returns are correct, the treaty has been attended with entire success and very advantageous to this country, in which case a continuation of it may be looked for. As to the Lumber trade, it matters little which way it is, so long as this country has at its command such adequate supplies of logs as can be produced in Michigan and elsewhere.

The following table shows the receipts by the Canals at Albany during the years named:

	B'rds & Scant'g, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cub. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1850	218,791,890	94,226	28,852	150,515,290
1851	260,298,068	84,126	110,299	115,087,290
1852	317,135,020	31,636	291,714	107,961,289
1853	393,726,078	27,588	19,916	115,666,250
1854	311,571,151	24,009	28,909	135,805,091
1855	245,[illegible],52	57,210	21,104	140,225,285
1856	223,845,545	36,899	14,583	102,548,492
1857	211,461,900	58,165	83,104	152,264,629
1858	267,406,411	31,823	119,497	135,611,817
1859	291,771,762	48,756	70,351	104,630,543

The following table exhibits the valuation of the receipts during the years named:

	B'rds & Scant'g, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cub. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1850	$3,35[illegible],678	$119,791	$4,835	$677,319
1851	4,119,366	121,514	19,110	546,965
1852	5,945,960	110,736	52,509	597,416
1853	6,290,617	99,585	3,896	[illegible]
1854	4,98[illegible],189	86,891	6,649	611,123
1855	4,426,329	338,240	4,664	651,149
1856	3,573,5[illegible]	129,147	2,616	451,466
1857	2,861,560	242,515	15,218	629,691
1858	4,412,205	111,233	20,214	540,047
1859	4,387,200	170,646	11,965	458,282

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Jan. 6.

Flour—Dull and rather heavy, but prices without material change. Demand limited and confined to supplying the pressing wants of the local and Eastern trade, with something doing on speculation. Sales 6,400 brls at $5.10@5.20 for super State; $5.[illegible] for extra do; [illegible] for super Western; [illegible] for common to extra do; [illegible] for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Closing [illegible]. Included in the sales are 2,000 brls good extra state at $5.35 on speculation. Canadian in moderate request at previous prices. Sales 300 brls $5.50@5.75 for common to [illegible] extra. [illegible] Southern good demand at [illegible]. Corn meal steady. Sales 200 brls Brandywine $4.[illegible]. Whisky—Scarcely so buoyant. Sales [illegible] brls at 26½c.

Grain—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Holders firm. [illegible] Club are very firm at $1.25 in store. A small sale of white Kentucky was made at $1.55. Rye quiet—[illegible]. Barley dull. [illegible] choice western was made at [illegible]. Barley malt remains quiet [illegible]. Corn without material change; sales 18,000 bu at [illegible] for new white and yellow. Oats quiet at 45@48½c for western and state.

Naval Stores—Spirits of Turpentine in limited request at 44@44½c. Crude is nominal at $1.50. Sales 500 bbls common Rosin at $1.65, and 300 do fine at $1.75.

Hops—More active. Sales 700 bales at 10@16 for old, 16@18 for new.

Leather—Market steady; a moderate business doing. [illegible]—Continues firm; small stock. Sales 1500 lbs at 8c for yellow western; southern held at 4c.

Candles—Quiet but unchanged. Sales 500 boxes adamantine, at 16c—other descriptions remain as last quoted.

Copper—Quiet but unchanged. [illegible] bought at 23¼c, and Baltic at 23c—no transactions of import ance are reported.

Fruit—Malaga raisins, $2.50@2.55½ for layer, and $2.32½ for bunch. Sales of 300 boxes. No change reported in domestic fruit.

Iron—Market quiet, owing to the closing of inland navigation. Prices lately reported are well supported in consequence of the light supply.

Groceries—Coffee without change. Sales 100 bags Maracaibo at 12½@13c. Sugar firm. Sales 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado; 200 hhds [illegible] at [illegible]. Molasses quiet. [illegible] Muscovado, [illegible] and 50 brls N. O. at 43. Tobacco more active and firm. Sales 3,000 lb. [illegible].

Provisions—Pork firmer. Sales 400 brls at $16.25 for mess; $[illegible] for prime; [illegible] for [illegible] and heavy. Sales 100 brls [illegible] prime; [illegible] for [illegible]. Beef firm. [illegible]. Prime Mess [illegible] at $17.00@19.00. Cut Meats [illegible]. Sales 120 pkgs at 6¾c for shoulders; 9½@10 for hams. Lard buoyant. Sales 350 brls at 10c@10¼c. Butter steady at 12@19c for Ohio; 15@23c for State. Cheese firm at 9@11½c. Dressed Hogs selling at 6¾ @7¼c.

Oils—Dull. [illegible] for Linseed; $[illegible] for Lard; [illegible] for Whale.

Hides—Held firmly; 24c for Buenos Ayres; 34c for Rio Grande.

Stocks, 2d Board—Not very active but prices are higher. C. & R. I. advanced [illegible]; G. & C. U. [illegible]; Ill. C. [illegible]; Cleve. & Tol. [illegible]. Mich. S. guar [illegible]; Reading [illegible]; Hudson [illegible]; N. Y. C. [illegible]; M. C. [illegible]; Pacific Mail [illegible]; Hudson 2d bonds [illegible]; Brooklyn City Water Loan [illegible]; Tenn. 6s [illegible].

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph.] Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

Flour—Firm.
Grain—Wheat steady. Corn—sales 2,000 bu at 77@78.
Whisky—Dull at 26[illegible].

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph.] Baltimore, Dec. 6.

Flour—Buoyant.
Grain—Wheat steady. Corn dull.
Provisions—Steady and firm.
Whisky—Steady.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph.] Cincinnati, Jan. 6.

Hogs—Dressed fair; sales of 1,300 at $6.25@6.35. Receipts to-day 2,[illegible]. Western Mess Pork $15.50.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Friday Evening, Jan. 6, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,041 brls. Market firm. Sales were:—200 brls "Iowa" Spring extra, at $4.95 del.; 100 brls "Ma[illegible]" do and 200 brls good Spring Extra, at $4.80 del.; 300 brls fair do, at $4.72½ del.; 100 brls Red Winter, at $5.00 delivered.

MILLSTUFFS—3 tons Shorts in bags at $13.50 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 8,171 bu. Market advanced ½@2½c. Sales were:—1,600 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.00 in store; 1,600 bu No. 2 Spring at 97½c in store; 795 bu do at 97½c in store; 1,300 bu do at 98c in store; 700 bu do at 99c in store; 1,500 bu uninspected do, at 94½c on track; 750 bu do at 96c on track; 300 bu uninspected Red at $1.03 del; 2,000 bu Rejected Red at 86c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 10,899 bu. Market advanced 1@1½c. Sales were:—400 bu No. 1 at 48c in store; 2,600 bu do at 49c on track; 1,700 bu do at 48½c on track; 2,000 bu do at 48c on track; 2,000 bu do at 50c on track, to arrive next week.

OATS—Receipts, 1,774 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were:—1,600 bu No. 1 at 35c on track; 1,600 bu do at 35c in store, 2,600 bu do at 35½c del.; 1,000 bu do at 35c in store, to be delivered on the 15th of April.

RYE—Receipts 338 bu. Market firm, with a good demand, at 77@78c.

BARLEY—Receipts 288 bu. Firm. Sales were:—400 bu No. 1 at 60c in store; 31 bags inferior at 49½c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts 14,900 lbs. Market quiet but firm. Sales were:—150 bu Timothy on private terms.

HIGHWINES—In good demand at 21c—holders asking 21¼c.

ALCOHOL—45c per gal.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 1,080. Market firm. Sales were:

4[illegible] Hogs, averaging	225 lbs. at		$6.00 off the hooks
77 " "	294	"	6.00
27 " "	225	"	6.00
10 " "	214	"	5.65
10 " "	220	"	5.90
75 " "	270	"	6.00
60 " "	200	"	5.85
90 "	at $5.62½@5.85, dividing on 200 lbs.		
86 "	at $5.25 @5.50 and $5.80, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		
27 "	at $5.55@5.90 dividing on 200 lbs.		
34 "	at $5.25, $5.50 and $5.75, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		
96 "	at $5.60@5.85, dividing on 200 lbs.		
30 "	at $5.25, $5.50 and $5.85, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		

PROVISIONS—More active and firmer. Sales were: 500 brls city Mess Pork at $15.25; 200 brls do do at $15.50; 25,000 lbs Bulk Hams at 8c packed; 10,000 pcs Hams from the block at 7¼c; 2000 pcs Bulk Sides at 7¼c, packed; 2000 pcs do at 7½c, packed.

LARD—Active and firm. Sales were: 500 tcs and 100 brls prime Leaf at 9¾c; 100 brls do at 9⅞c.

TALLOW—In fair request at 10@10½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 20,979 lbs. Market firmer, with a better inquiry. Green Frozen, 6@6½c; Green Salted 6½@7½c; Dry Flint, 13½c.

FURS—Market more active. There is a good demand at the following quotations; Prime Mink, $1.50; Coon, 50c; Opossum, 10c; Musk Rat 10c; Gray Fox, 25c; Otter $3.50; Deer Skins, 10@30c ♥ lb; Beaver, 75c ♥ lb.

BUTTER—Dull at 10@11c for Firkin; and 13@16c for Dairy.

POTATOES—500 bu. choice White Neshannocks at 45c ♥ bu.

EGGS—In demand at 16c ♥ doz.

POULTRY—Dull. Chickens, 75c@$1 per doz.; Turkeys, 5@7 per lb.

LIVE STOCK.—Receipts 24 cars hogs, 7 do cattle. The market continues quiet for all kinds, and we have no material change in prices. The sales to-day were:

7 Cattle averaging	1050 lbs at		$2.60
15 " "	1270	"	2.60
3 " "	1600	"	2.30
14 " "	1420	"	2.25
5 " "	1460	"	2.50
60 " "	974	"	2.60
8 " "	988	"	2.75
17 " "	929	"	2.87½
16 " "	1210	"	2.30
10 " "	917	"	2.25
17 " "	1050	"	2.50
14 " "	1046	"	2.60
65 Hogs	260	"	5.00
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
62 Sheep	120	"	3.50

Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

The Price Current of this morning gives the following summary of receipts for the week and the season:

By Railways	27,147
By River	117
From Kentucky	1,226
Driven in	1,760
Slaughtered at Plainville	1,040
Total for the week	31,290
Previously reported	372,876
Total this season	404,126
Same time last season	405,878
" " 1857-8	[illegible]
" " 1856-7	[illegible]
" " 1855-6	[illegible]
" " 1854-5	[illegible]
" " 1853-4	[illegible]
" " 1852-3	[illegible]
" " 1851-2	[illegible]
" " 1850-1	[illegible]

—Price Current, 4th.

ESTIMATE OF HOGS PACKED.

We append a tabular statement made up from the advices we have given, in this and the two preceding numbers of our paper, so that the comparison may be made as easily as [illegible] for what it may be worth. We put down this city at 420,000, which we consider absolutely certain, but many of our packers think the whole number will exceed this, and some think it probable it may reach 470,000.

Places.	Packed last year.	Estimated this year.
Cincinnati	382,826	420,000
Louisville	288,290	230,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebanon, Ky.	5,784	[illegible]
Washington, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xenia, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Princeton, Ind.	10,979	[illegible]
Shelbyville, Tenn.	11,600	[illegible]
Gallatin and Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greencastle, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette, Ind.	14,633	20,000
Frankfort, Ky.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton, Ill.	32,000	[illegible]
Carlisle, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington, Ky.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarksville, Tenn.	13,973	[illegible]
Alexandria, Mo.	18,616	[illegible]
Weston, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk, Iowa	55,000	[illegible]
Clinton, Ind.	4,961	[illegible]
Circleville, O.	16,373	[illegible]
Pekin, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lacon, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olney, Ill.	14,600	12,000
Mount Vernon, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Attica, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburgh, Ind.	5,755	[illegible]
Owensboro, Ky.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Ill.	[illegible]	35,000
New Harmony, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grayville, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Covington, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton, Ill.	14,731	[illegible]
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8,500	6,000
Burlington, Iowa	[illegible]	30,000
Muscatine, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy, Ill.	40,000	[illegible]
Eddyville, Iowa	4,965	[illegible]
Marion, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Boston, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo.	57,500	70,000
Connersville, Ind.	25,000	20,000
Lodi, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsfield, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eugene, Ind.	11,763	10,000
Oregon, Ky.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huntsville, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newburg, Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawneetown, Ill.	11,400	[illegible]
Armiesburgh, Ind.	4,789	[illegible]
Barry, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Grange, Mo.	6,160	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,000	[illegible]
Madison, Ind.	54,00	60,000
Ind and polis, Ind.	16,000	[illegible]
Chillicothe, O.	[illegible]	15,000
Palmyra, Mo.	39,000	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	172,000	150,000
Totals	1,619,255	1,562,379
	1,562,379	
Decrease	56,876	

LOUISVILLE.

The only transactions in the provision market were 800 brls mess pork, most of which was sold evening before last, at $17.—[Journ., 5th.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

The weather has been remarkably pleasant and favorable for business, particularly pork packing, up to last night, when the weather became cold, and this morning it was extremely cold.

The pork season is drawing to a close. Over thirty thousand hogs have been slaughtered here to date, and something like ten thousand will probably come forward during the next two weeks. It is quite difficult to get correct quotations. Our hog buyers have a very sensitive and suicidal habit of giving us figures considerably below the price they are actually paying. We never get our figures right except by inquiry of farmers who have made sales. Drovers and butchers mislead us. We last week quoted at $5 for heavy, when sales were making daily at $5.50. We presume sales could now be made at the same.

Up to date, hogs have been slaughtered as follows, by

Schenck & Denise	12,089
Conn & Co.	4,551
Sunderland, Davis & Co.	12,293
Total	30,933

There are now in pens:

Schenck & Denise	800
Sunderland, Davis & Co.	800
Conn & Co.	
Total	1,600

—[Hawkeye, 30th.

ST. LOUIS.

Some 70,000 head were packed in St. Louis up to to-day, and a few straggling lots are yet coming in. Probably 75,000 will cover the whole number that will be packed this season. Little or nothing is doing in provisions. A broker offered 850 brls Chicago packed Mess Pork on 'Change to-day, at $15.50, deliverable at Chicago; and some light Mess at a less figure.—Democrat, 5th.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The receipts of Dressed Hogs since Saturday are estimated at 300 head. This morning there were 200 car loads on the hill, which were expected down by noon. Owing to the severity of the weather, packers are unable to cut and pack, and the market is dull. The sales reach 300 head, at $[illegible]@6.62½ for light, and $7@7.12 for extra lots. The average is $6.50@7.00 for lots.

RUSHVILLE, ILL.

Pork is still coming in in large quantities. The price is looking up a little this week—$5.35 is now offered for a good article.—[Citizen, 4th.

MARSHALL, ILL.

Messrs. Linn & Reed, of this place, up to this time have packed five thousand hogs. They are now paying from $4 to $5.50 per 100 lbs nett.—[Herald, 3d.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Hogs.—The market was considerably excited to-day by the high competition between a few buyers, and for a few lots $5.50 was paid, and for a small lot of choice, $6. This advance was only momentarily, and good hogs are only quoted at $5@5.15 this evening.—[Gazette, 4th.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

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NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets July 1, 1858 $[illegible]. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets. jy14-ly-d783

Miscellaneous.

Spalding's Prepared Glue! "A Stitch in Time saves Nine." ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!

Accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 30 Platt-st., New York. Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600 New York.

Put up for dealers in Cases containing, four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. de8 dly ecd

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by Stationers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by Druggists.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by Hardware Dealers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by House-Furnishing Stores.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by Furniture Dealers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by Fancy Goods Dealers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by Grocers.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, Sold by Country Merchants Generally.

Manufactured by HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., 30 Platt street, New York. Address Post-Office Box No. 3600.

Annexed is an Alphabetical List of Articles which, if damaged, may be restored to their original strength and usefulness by SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

A......Mends ACCOUNT BOOKS......A
B......Mends BUREAUS......B
C......Mends CRADLES......C
D......Mends DOLLS......D
E......Mends ETAGERES......E
F......Mends FANS......F
G......Mends GUITARS......G
H......Mends HARPS......H
I......Mends INLAID WORK......I
J......Mends JAKS......J
K......Mends KNOBS......K
L......Mends LEATHER WORK......L
M......Mends MIRROR-FRAMES......M
N......Mends NEWEL POSTS......N
O......Mends OTTOMANS......O
P......Mends PIANO-FORTES......P
Q......Mends QUILT-FRAMES......Q
R......Mends ROCKING-HORSES......R
S......Mends SOFAS......S
T......Mends TABLES......T
U......Mends UMBRELLA-STICKS......U
V......Mends VASES......V
W......Mends WORK-BOXES......W
X......Mends XYLOGRAPHIC-WORK......X
Y......Mends YARD-STICKS......Y
Z......Mends ZEPHYR WOOD-WORK......Z
&......In conclusion, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is useful in Libraries and Schools.

1...S...Mends SOFAS...S...1
2...P...Mends PITCHERS...P...2
3...A...Mends ACCORDIONS...A...3
4...L...Mends LETTER-SEALING...L...4
5...D...Mends DAGUERREOTYPE CASES...D...5
6...I...Mends IMAGES...I...6
7...N...Mends NEW BREAKAGES...N...7
8...G...Mends GUN-STOCKS...G...8
9...S...Mends SCHOOL-BOOKS...S...9
10...P...Mends PARASOLS...P...10
11...R...Mends RULES...R...11
12...E...Mends ELECTRICAL MACHINES...E...12
13...P...Mends PAPER HANGINGS...P...13
14...A...Mends ARM-CHAIRS...A...14
15...R...Mends RICKETY FURNITURE...R...15
16...E...Mends ERASER HANDLES...E...16
17...D...Mends DESKS...D...17
18...G...Mends GLOBES...G...18
19...L...Mends LOOSENED LEAVES...L...19
20...U...Mends UPHOLD'D FURNITURE...U...20
21...E...Mends EGG-BEATERS...E...21
22...Mends ACORN-WORK...22
23...Mends CHESS-BOARDS...23
24...Mends FIDDLES...24
25...Mends SHELL-WORK...25
26...Mends FILLET-WORK...26
27...Mends HOBBY-HORSES...27
28...Mends KALEIDOSCOPES...28
29...Mends MONEY-BOXES...29
30...Mends PICTURE FRAMES...30
31...Mends SECRETARIES...31
32...Mends VENEERING...32
33...Mends SCHOOL FURNITURE...33
34...Mends PAPIER-MACHE...34
35...Mends WARDROBES...35
36...Mends PARIAN MARBLE...36
37...Mends CRIBS...37
38...Mends BABY-JUMPERS...38
39...Mends IVORY-WORK...39
40...Mends MATCH SAFES...40
41...Mends PICTURES...41
42...Mends QUILL WHEELS...42
43...Mends TOWEL-RACKS...43
44...Mends WASH-STANDS...44
45...Mends BEDSTEADS...45
46...Mends DRUMS...46
47...Mends CHESSMEN...47
48...Mends BALLOT-BOXES...48
49...Mends HERBARIUMS...49
50...Mends BACKGAMMON-BOARDS...50
51...Mends BAND-BOXES...51
52...Mends BLACK BOARDS...52
53...Mends BASS-VIOLS...53
54...Mends BILLIARD-TABLES...54
55...Mends BILLIARD-CUES...55
56...Mends BIRD-CAGES...56
57...Mends BROOMSTICKS...57
58...Mends BOOK CASES...58
59...Mends BOOT-CRIMS...59
60...Mends BRUSH-HANDLES...60
61...Mends BRUSHES...61
62...Mends CABINETS...62
63...Mends CHURNS...63
64...Mends CLOCK-CASES...64
65...Mends CRUTCHES...65
66...Mends CUPBOARDS...66
67...Mends CURTAINS...67
68...Mends CASINGS...68
69...Mends CADDIES...69
70...Mends CAMERAS...70
71...Mends CHAIRS...71
72...Mends CHARTS...72
73...Mends CLOTHES FRAMES...73
74...Mends CARD-CASES...74
75...Mends CHESTS...75
76...Mends DIARIES...76
77...Mends WORK-STANDS...77
78...Mends DRAUGHT-BOARDS...78
79...Mends DISHES...79
80...Mends DIVANS...80
81...Mends DICE BOXES...81
82...Mends DOORS...82
83...Mends DOMINOES...83
84...Mends FIREBOARDS...84
85...Mends FLUTES...85
86...Mends BALLUSTERS...86
87...Mends GLASSWARE...87
88...Mends HANDLES...88
89...Mends GUTTAPERCHA-WARE...89
90...Mends KITES...90
91...Mends TOPS...91
92...Mends ORGANS...92
93...Mends MODELS...93
94...Mends SEWING-MACHINE STANDS...94
95...Mends PANELS...95
96...Mends PASTEBOARD-WORK...96
97...Mends PATTERNS...97
98...Mends SIDEBOARDS...98
99...Mends WOODEN-WARE...99
100...Mends WILLOW-WARE...100

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Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 p.m. for Milwaukee and intermediate stations connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad; at 4:30 p.m. for Waukegan and [illegible]. [illegible] M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted): LEAVE RACINE. At 10:30 A. M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and North-Western Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 6:30 P. M. to connect with trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South. LEAVE FREEPORT. At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee. Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River as low as by any other route, and with the quickest despatch. For information inquire at Office of Chicago and North-western, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads. ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Mail leaves 6.45 a.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9.50 p.m., Sundays excepted. Mendota Accomodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.50 a.m. Sundays excepted. Express leaves 11.30 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.15 a.m. Mondays excepted. C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. December 7th, 1859.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now so [illegible] and carries from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows: 5:50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted). 8:00 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted). Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and [illegible]. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route the best, safest and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago depot. Sleeping cars accompany each train. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, and at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

1859 GREAT 1860 Central Short Line Route VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS. Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 Dearborn Street, and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; and at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the [illegible] Depot, Philadelphia. oc27 a730-6m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES. On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following through rates: DRY GOODS, per ton measurement [illegible]; HARDWARE, [illegible]; TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN, [illegible]; CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, per 2000 lbs [illegible]. The above includes ALL CHARGES, except Marine Insurance from Liverpool to Portland. Merchants are particularly requested to forward Bills of Lading and Invoices of value by mail, direct to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine, in order that the Customs regulations may be complied with without any delay. The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once a fortnight. Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. Apply, for further information, to JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C.E. oc20 a716 3m

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NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water sts. NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $151,636.23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 — Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,030,423.[illegible]. Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years. ASSETS JULY 1, 1859. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL [illegible]. PAID UP CAPITAL [illegible]. ASSETS [illegible]. [illegible] LIABILITIES [illegible]. Agents appointed [illegible]. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. S. Water st.